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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES' DEMANDS.

COOL COUNTER-CLAIM BY GERMANY.

Paris, May 28.

It is understood that the Germans will counter-claim for twelve billion eight hundred and fifty million marks as damages from the blockade, as a set-off to the Allies reparations demands.

THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

THE AMIR'S ARMISTICE ORDER.

Simla, June 2.

A communique states that a letter, dated May 28, from the Amir Amanulla, addressed to the Viceroy, asking for a cessation of hostilities, has been received at Peshawar. Its arrival at Simla is awaited.

The following is a certified copy of the Amir's order to the Commander of the Afghan Eastern Army (and presumably other Commanders) attached to the letter: "May it be known to our exalted and dignified brothers Dost Muahammed Khan (civil and mtlitary) and Naib Salar, on the eastern side, that according to information received by us from the exalted Government of India it appears that fighting has taken place between the troops on two sides, owing to some misunderstanding. You should suspend hostilities until the door of discussion and communication is opened, as we have had no intention of fighting with this old friend of ours and have been obliged to take defensive measures. Now that he also desires peace, we order and command that you keep back your regular troops and tribes of Mujahidin Ghazis, for whom we are liable and responsible, with your masterly efforts, and wait further orders. You should, however, keep in view defensive and offensive preparations. If the result of the discussion between your sublime Government and the illustrious British Government is the conclusion of peace or otherwise, I shall inform you. I, that is to say you, should suspend action until further orders.—Dated May 28th, 1919. —Amir Amanulla".

FURTHER OPERATIONS.

Simla, June 2.

Reinforcements moving to Thal, after some fighting, drove the enemy off the hills to the south. Aeroplanes co-operated successfully, bombing and machine-gunning the enemy holding the ridges.

Our forces in the vicinity of Miranshah successfully attacked enemy Lashkars. A number of casualties was inflicted and the Lashkars dispersed. We destroyed four towers.

On the Tierajat border, some of our posts are still menaced by tribesmen who have collected in large numbers in the vicinity of Jandola and Murtaza, which post has been fired on.

No incidents of importance are reported from Dakka.

Emissaries from Kabul are again visiting Tsnah. Jallalabad district is now most insecure for travellers. The late Afghan's Envoy is reported to have had difficulty in procuring a reliable escort.

THE NORTH RUSSIAN FIGHTING.

FURTHER BOLSHEVIST DEFEATS.

Copenhagen, May 27.

The Esthonians have captured the town of Wolmaa. The Bolshevists' hasty retreat continues.

Lettish troops which captured Riga are continuing to advance into Livonia. They have captured the famous station and bridgehead of Uexkuell, on the Dwina. The pursuit of the Bolshevists continues.

A BRITISH MISSION.

London, May 28.

It is officially announced that, owing to the development of the situation in the Baltic States, it has been decided to despatch a British Mission to Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, with branches at Revel, Libau and Kovno. Colonel Tallents, who has been appointed British Commissioner, left London for Libau on the 25th instant.

PEACE ARRANGEMENTS.

PONDEROUS GERMAN REPLY.

Paris, May 28.

At a secret plenary session to-morrow, the Austrian peace terms will be submitted by the Allied delegates.

The Germans are handing in a reply to the Treaty to-morrow, consisting of 180 pages, in German. The Anglo-French translations are being handed in later.

The territorial question of Fiume is settled, but the economic position of the town under the new regime is undecided.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 28.

At Lords, the match between the Australians and Middlesex was drawn.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

SOME MALAYAN RECIPIENTS.

Singapore, June 4.

The Malayan Birthday Honours include a Knighthood for Mr. J. R. Nicholson, formerly Manager of the Docks; the C. B. E. for Mr. Alma Baker, who organised the Malayan Air Squadrons; and the O. B. E. for Mr. Eu Tong-seng, who gifted a tank and helped the Government regarding tin.

NEURALIA ARRIVES AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, June 4.

The s.s. Neuralia has arrived, homeward bound.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CANTON CEMENT WORKS MORTGAGE.

Shanghai, June 4.

Shum Chun-hsun has wired to the Central Government that the Canton Cement work's mortgage of 3,000,000 yen is now due and unless the mortgage is renewed the works must be sold, but if it be renewed by the Central Government, great good will be done to the country.

MORE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Peking students still hold parades and make public speeches. As the police desperse them in one street, they continue the procedure in another. The *Fire-Seven* daily paper is now being published in Tientsin owing to interference by the police in Peking.

FRANCE AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

Wu Wai-tuck, Chinese Minister in Paris, has reported that the French Government will willingly return the Boxer Indemnity to China.

THE SHANGHAI DEADLOCK.

Chiu Nany-fan, the Premier, has invited all the Northern peace delegates to dinner in order to persuade them to resume the Conference in Shanghai, but the chief delegate, Chu Kai-kim, has refused the invitation on the pretext of sickness.

Tuan Chi-sui has promised the Premier to persuade the Militarist parties not to interfere with the Peace Conference if it is resumed.

A certain important personage has suggested that if the Peace Conference cannot be resumed it would be better to allow the South-West to become a Commonwealth, like Canada.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Washington, May 27.

Mr. Daniels has urged the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to abandon the additional construction of ten battleships and ten cruisers as was proposed several months ago by the Navy Department, in order to show the confidence of the United States in the League of Nations, which it initiated. Mr. Daniels said the conditions have changed since last December. The United States must either have the League of Nations which will end competitive construction or the biggest Navy in the world. There was no middle course. Mr. Daniels suggested an appropriation of $45,000,000 for naval aeroplane construction next year.

CHURCH UNION.

London, May 28.

The Church of Scotland General Assembly after a heated and prolonged debate approved by an overwhelming majority the report of the Union Committee recommending that Presbyteries report before November 30 whether they approved or disapproved of the draft articles of the Union with the United Free Church and directing that a commission of the Assembly be held in December to purpose authorising the Union Committee, in the event of a majority of Presbyteries approving the articles, to approach the Government as regards the necessary legislation.

THE RUSSIAN FIGHTING.

London, May 28.

The War Office announces that in fighting in South Russia the volunteer army completely defeated the Bolsheviks in the Manich area. The Bolshevik base depot at Remontnoe was captured, with 3,500 prisoners, 15,000 new rifles and thirteen guns. The Tenth Bolshevik Army is considered to be heavily defeated along the whole front and has lost 10,000 prisoners and 28 guns besides those destroyed by regiments. The whole of Donetz has been practically captured by Bolsheviks.

CANADIAN LABOUR UNREST.

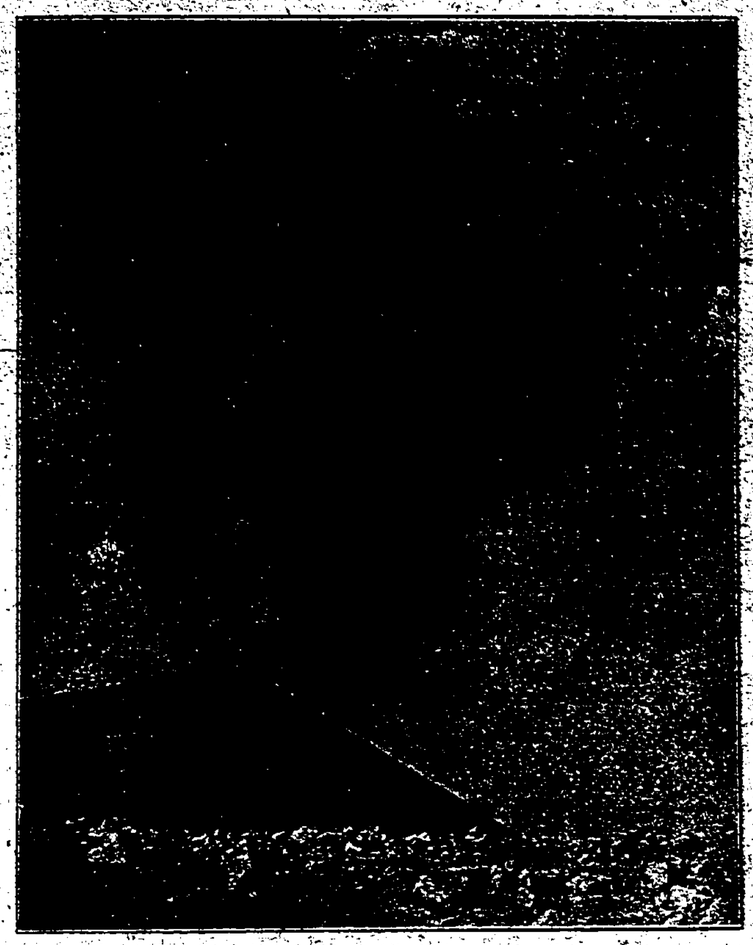
Ottawa, May 28.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Borden made a statement on the labour unrest in Canada. He pointed out that a Royal Commission was at present investigating conditions. Meanwhile the Government is determined that law and order must be maintained and the public services must not be dislocated under conditions such as obtain in Winnipeg. The postal and other employees must carry on or abandon the service permanently. A sympathetic strike of postal employees in Calgary and Winnipeg is indefensible.

HONOURS FOR HAWKER AND GRIEVE.

London, May 28.

At Buckingham Palace the King decorated Major Hawker and Commander Grieve with the Royal Air Force Cross.



SMEROE.

the highest volcano in Java (3,761 metres) in the heart of the beautiful and mysterious volcanic sight-seeing district of the Island. Mount Kloet, the recent eruption of which has caused such widespread destruction, though quiescent for the past 18 years, belonged to the same volcanic group.

THE JAVA ERUPTION.

EUROPEAN FATALITIES.

The volcanic eruption has proved to be more disastrous than was first expected. The district of Srengat has suffered most, the number of missing being 12,000, and the number of dead 4,000.

The village of Oedanawoe has practically disappeared, only the temple and the school having escaped destruction. The material damage cannot possibly be estimated, but must be tremendous. Most of the estates in this district have suffered enormously, whereas the Kalitjilik, Soemberawas and Djagolan Estates have been totally destroyed.

In the Srenget district alone more than 20 villages have been wiped out by the lava stream.

In Blitar 45 European dead have been counted, 12 Chinese 130 Natives, but it is believed that most of the missing, many thousands, have been killed as well.

The Government are working day and night in order to try and save those people who have been cut off from the world, but in most cases the rescue parties are unable to reach the districts flooded with boiling lava.

A special correspondent of the *Sourabaya Courant* states that the boiling mud streams are destroying the strongest buildings. The people in Blitar were totally surprised and panic stricken. The prison in Blitar was completely destroyed but the authorities were able to transfer the prisoners to the nearest school. Thousands of wounded are being treated by doctors of surrounding districts, who are working day and night in order to cope with the tremendous task. The same correspondent states that the sight of endless dead piled up, is a most ghastly one.

Most of the sugar estates have suffered, the constant ash rain destroying the young plants.

It is stated that the volcanic eruption of the Kloet was preceded by slight earthquakes, at about 1 a.m. Half an hour afterwards a stream of burning lava moved towards Blitar. There was no chance to give warning to the population.

With unprecedented efforts the communication from Blitar and telegraphic connections will also be re-established again within the next two days.

All surrounding districts were kept in darkness for two days, as a result of the very heavy ash rains.

From Sourabaya the report comes that a slight ash-rain is falling there.

No news has been received from the many coffee estates situated on the slopes of the Kloet, but it is feared that most of them have been destroyed by the burning lava.

May 24.—An engineer from Semarang was one of the first to go by motor to the scene of the disaster, but he was compelled by the lava stream to return. He states that the damage done is unparalleled, the once beautiful country being now absolutely desolate under its lava. The mud stream flowed with such violence that it created a breach 15 metres wide in the thick prison walls.

On the whole the isolated houses of Europeans and Malays suffered most; the Chinese dwellings being in blocks were better able to withstand the lava stream. Unless heavy rains fall immediately and wash away the ashes which now cover large tracts of cultivated ground, untold damage will be done to the crops.

The *N. Soer Crt.* states that the Regent's family (high native chief) was saved by piling heavy boxes upon a table, and then climbing on top of these.

Yesterday the bodies of the little daughter of Dr. Hamacher, and of one of the children of Mr. Boekhoud were discovered. The aged Mrs. Arriens sacrificed herself in her attempts to save her paralysed husband, both being overtaken by the lava stream.

The following have rendered great assistance in carrying out rescue work:—Messrs. Hoogeboon, Ommers, Visser, Dr. Pollen, Zorab, Van der Poel, and the family Heymans.

From Blitar the following has been received:—

The devastation here is terrible. China town has been razed to the ground, the temple alone remaining standing; 236 bodies have been unearthed in this quarter, 40 of which were those of Chinamen.

In the European section of the town [illegible] and Europeans are [illegible]

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 6.11-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Fine. Barometer:—29.72. Temperature 2 p.m.:—85. Humidity 2 p.m.:—75.

LEST WE FORGET.

Aug. 23.—Courselles is a town in the industrial district. Here there are very many mines. The inhabitants are charming and put out buckets of water in front of the door for us when we passed. They also offered us tobacco, fruit, milk and cake and beer. I believe they do it only out of fear, but it is very pleasant for us.

Aug. 24.—A woman told us that the proprietress of the shop, a widow, had left the place yesterday being afraid of the English. *Eh bien.* Hinrichs and I proceeded to smash a window at the back. We got into the kitchen and found here a round loaf. From there down to the cellar, where we took five bottles of wine and four bottles of beer along. Then finding all the communicating doors upstairs locked, we broke down one after another. So we got into the shop. There we found practically everything we were looking for—socks, shirts, trousers, cigars and so on. At least 12 lbs. bonbons and 20 lbs. apple cake, very fine stuff, we took to the company.—*Extracts from diary of Hans George Harwart, 4th Coy. of Jagers of the Guard.*

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Hongkong Horticultural Society.—Annual General Meeting.—5.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

all its pavilions having collapsed. Mr. de Boer, who lived in the hotel, lost his life, all attempts to save him being in vain. [illegible] has now collapsed. [illegible]

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U. S. POLITICS.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

Washington, April 20.

National Republican circles are suddenly awakening to the fact that the boom for Major General Leonard Wood for President is making greater headway. Wood clubs are being organised all over the country, particularly in the Middle and Far West, with scattering units in the "Solid South."

General Wood's candidacy was strengthened to-night by a statement from Gifford Pinchot demanding the nomination of a "Roosevelt Republican" in 1920. In defining what he meant by a Roosevelt Republican, Mr. Pinchot mentioned General Wood, along with Henry Allen White, Hiram Johnson and Irvine Lenroot. On this quartet General Wood easily is the strongest possibility at the present time.

General Wood became a potent candidate for the Republican nomination the moment Colonel Roosevelt died. It is generally conceded now that had the colonel lived he would have been the Republican leader in 1920, with little or no opposition. General Wood has not claimed the mantle of Roosevelt, but he had been so intimately associated with Colonel Roosevelt since the old Rough Rider days that his friends have been urging him as the man who would be guided more closely by the Roosevelt precepts and policies than any other living Republican.

STRATEGIC POSITION.

At the moment, it is agreed in Republican circles, General Wood holds a particularly strong strategic position. He is at once a compromise between the conservative and progressive wings of the party, with strong progressive leanings himself, and also a compromise between the purely political and the soldier vote. General Wood is a soldier and a fighter, but he was denied service in the American expeditionary force by Secretary Baker and General Pershing and, therefore, none of the animosities which may come home from France with the returning soldiers will apply to him.

General Wood has been looked upon as a receptive candidate ever since he delivered his eulogy at the Roosevelt memorial exercises in Kansas City on February 9 last. His position was immediately appreciated here in Washington, and in a dispatch of February 11 commenting on the Kansas City speech said:—

"Either unconsciously or with a master hand Major General Leonard Wood has placed himself in the position of an aspirant for the Republican nomination for president of the United States."

The speech gave a new insight into the capabilities of General Wood and showed he had a keen grasp of the grave political and economic question which confront the world to-day. He did not hesitate to criticise the administration and left no doubt as to where he stood. It was a keynote address which will be widely distributed and widely read before the coming campaign is over.

It would be useless to deny that General Wood has many critics and that a bitter fight will be made upon him in some quarters. Even now the Democrats are talking of raking up some of the things said about General Wood when the fight was on to make him a major general in the regular army as a reward for his Cuban services. At that time some of General Wood's acts as governor general of Cuba were called into question, and there has been of late much poring over the Congressional Record by those who would bring their guns to bear on the leading Republican aspirant for the nomination.

HITCHCOCK BOOM ON.

And while Republican circles are discussing General Wood's candidacy, a new Democratic boom has appeared on the horizon. It is for Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and is exciting a great deal of talk. All Democratic booms are subject to veto at any time President Wilson shall declare his belief that world conditions demand that he be a candidate for a third term. Members of the Democratic National Committee urged the President to consider a third term when they met with him during his recent brief visit to Washington, but it is generally agreed that if the League of Nations issue is disposed of within the next six or eight months Mr. Wilson will announce his retirement at the end of his second term.

Senator Hitchcock's nomination is being urged by those Democrats who are anxious that the nomination shall not be handed down by President Wilson for some one in the Administration. There is a growing belief that if Mr. Wilson retires he many throw his support to the Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker. Mr. McAdoo's word that he is out of politics is given full credence here, and for that reason most of the administration talk has centred recently about Mr. Baker. He is about the closest member of the cabinet to Mr. Wilson and it is known the President looks upon his secretary of war as an ideal public servant.

On the other hand Mr. Baker is to be made the target in half a dozen congressional investigations soon after the new Senate and House are organised and many Democrats fear the fight to be made upon him in the course of these inquiries will seriously prejudice any chances he might have of winning the election if nominated.

Senator Hitchcock has been hit upon as a Democrat who has stood steadfastly by the administration in all of its larger polices, but who, at the same time, has retained his independence and made an enviable record in Congress. It would be difficult for the "administration circle," dominated principally by Secretaries Baker, Burleson and Daniels, to find fault with Senator Hitchcock. His position with respect to the League of Nations has been particularly strong. He has supported the President throughout the discussions at Paris, but at the same time endeavoured to point out to him some of the more glaring weaknesses of the original draft of the league covenant.

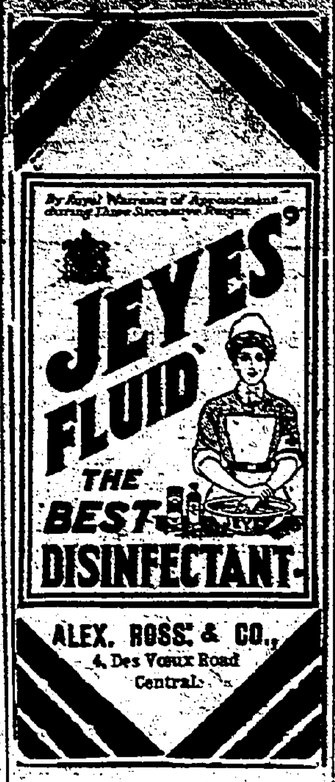
Second on the list of the Republican booms undoubtedly is that of Governor Lowden, of Illinois. It is confined thus far, however, to only a group of the mid-western states, where headway is found difficult because of the Wood sentiment encountered on every hand. Senator Harding, of Ohio, still is very much in the running. Senators Knox and Watson continue to be mentioned, but none of the subsidiary booms is showing sustained strength as yet.

Gifford Pinchot's statement, sent out from Milford, Pa., and made public here to-day, reads as follows:—

"The country needs a Republican President next time. After the coming of peace, in the critical years of reconstruction just ahead, we shall have to face the most difficult readjustment at home and the keenest competition abroad that we have ever known. We can face them successfully only with the help of a Republican administration and Republican policies of government.

"To get a Republican president and enact a Republican tariff, we must nominate a man who can be elected. To be elected the Republican candidate must be acceptable to the great mass of Republican voters. In particular, he must appeal to the independent Republicans of the west who will decide the next election as they did the last. These men and women must be satisfied with the nomintion before they will vote the ticket. We cannot win without them.

"Correspondence with Republicans systematically carried on for many months, and extending into every state and almost every country in America, shows me that the large majority of Republican voters are strongly progressive. They are entitled to, and they will demand a candidate and a platform they can support without mental reservation or regret.



GENERAL NEWS.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN GAOL.

Eugene V. Debs, many times Socialist candidate for President of the United States, and mentioned by the Bolshevists as the ruler of America when their heralded world-wide revolution is carried out, recently entered the Federal prison in West Virginia to begin serving his ten-year prison term for violation of the Espionage Act.

LIPTON'S HOPES.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who recently arrived in the United States, is eager to resume yacht racing between the United States and England. He praised the great part played by Americans in winning the war also told of the sinking of his own yacht, the Erin, by the Huns near Malta. His Shamrock IV lies in Brooklyn and Sir Thomas expects to put her into shape for the big races he hopes to stage.

HARMONY WITH VOTERS.

"But from the day when Roosevelt died the Old Guard leaders have been actively at work to nominate a man of their own kind. If they succeed they will add a third Republican defeat to the two they have produced already. We are facing the same old question whether the nominee shall be openly chosen to win, or shall be handpicked by the Old Guard to keep them, win or lose, in control of the party organisation.

"The Old Guard calls for harmony. I am for harmony, but with the Republician voters rather than with the Republican bosses. Harmony headed toward defeat has little charm for me. Unless progressive Republicans are willing to see harmony made impossible and defeat made inevitable by the nomination of a reactionary candidate out of touch with the mass of our voters, they must take action and take it soon.

"It is clear that Wilson plans to run again and that he will be a dangerous antagonist. The ground he has recovered since his slump last autumn is one more proof of that. Neither our position abroad nor our safety and welfare at home can wisely be intrusted to the domineering, secretive, reversible and terribly costly dictatorship of Woodrow Wilson. We cannot trust him and we must defeat him—but we need a candidate and a platform that are genuinely progressive to do it.

"Less than a month ago, the Roosevelt permanent memorial committee, appointed by direction of the Republican national committee, of which its chairman Mr. Will H. Hays, is a member, unanimously decided to establish and endow a permanent organisation with the purpose to promote the development and application of the policies and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt for the benefit of the American people. We owe it to ourselves, our party and our country to choose a candidate whose purpose will be the same.

"Colonel Roosevelt's death deprived our country, and the world of its boldest, strongest and soundest leader, and the Republican party of the certainty of victory. All are agreed that he would have been the Republican nominee in 1910. He would have won, of course. Since he is gone, it is no more than common sense to nominate a man who will stand where Roosevelt would have stood and who will naturally act as Roosevelt would have acted in his place.

"For these reasons and because it is time to stand up and be counted, I wish to say now that at the next presidential primaries I shall submit my name to the Republicans of Pennsylvania as one of the candidates for delegate to the Republican national convention. I shall stand for a platform in harmony with the policies and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt, and for the nomination of such a man as Henry Allen, Hiram Johnson, Irvine Lenroot or Leonard Wood.

"I shall oppose the nomination of a reactionary like Senator Harding or Jim Watson or any other supporter of special privilege. Such men cannot be trusted to secure all the people the full results of their great war sacrifice. The people paid the price, and the interests who are behind these men ought not to get what the people paid for.

"I call upon all Republicans who look ahead, both in Pennsylvania and in the nation, to join in preventing the men who fought Theodore Roosevelt and his policies, while he was living, from controlling and reorganising the party he would have led to victory now that he is dead.

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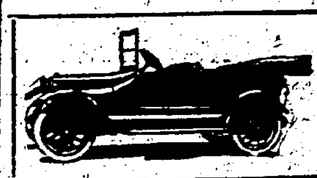
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GENERAL NEWS.

SUBURBAN "WHITEHALL."

Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, states in the Parliamentary Papers that the War Cabinet Committee on Accommodation have, subject to Treasury authority, approved of the acquisition of two sites in the suburbs of London for the erection of buildings for Government Departments, in which, approximately, 11,000 staff can be accommodated. One of the buildings is intended for the Ministry of Pensions staff of 6,000, and the other for staffs in various Departments to the number of 5,000, all of whom are now housed in public institutions and business premises which it is necessary to vacate as soon as possible.

KNUTTIER KNUTS.

Demobilisation and the spring sunshine have brought the "knut" back to town—if anything a little dandier than ever. Except for a healthier complexion and a more springy step, he is the familiar "knut" of pre-war days. Every day scores of his type may be seen ambling along the Strand, Regent-street, and Oxford-street, wearing the latest and smartest rig-out which his Army gratuity or his private means permit. In colour his clothes are the farthest removed from khaki that he can possibly get. They are spotlessly free from dust, and the trouser crease is even more pronounced than of old. His footwear draws the admiration of the shoeblacks, and his socks and neckties suggest that the British dye industry has not much now to learn from German. Most convincing of all, he has restored the pre-war monocle to its position, and adjusted it at the correct angle—something of a triumph after so long a period of disuse.

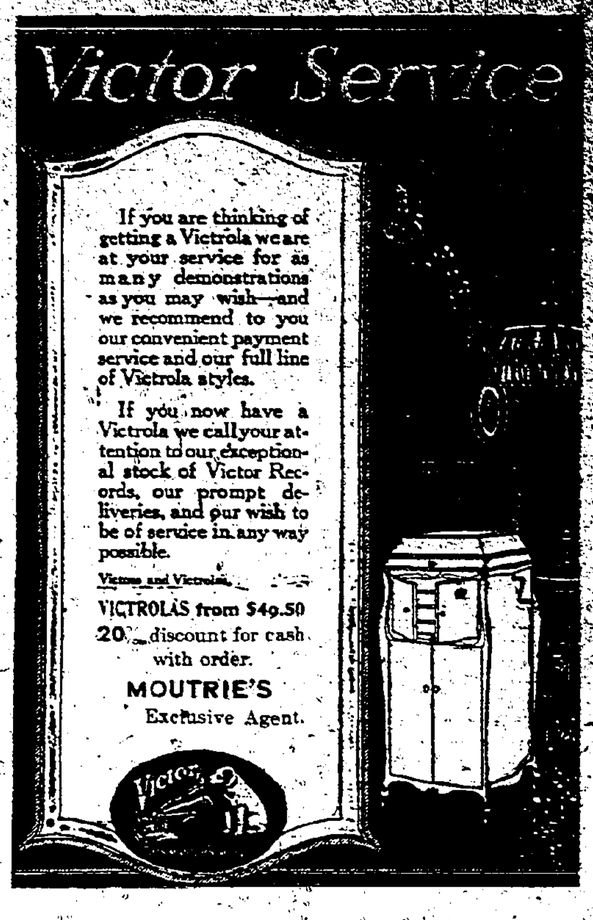
"UNDUE PROFITS" UPON NECESSARIES.

Cape Town, March 20—The Cost of Living Commission's report was published to-day. One of the terms of reference was whether undue profits had been made upon necessary commodities. The report replied:—(1) Undue profits have been made by wholesale merchants in foodstuffs, boots and shoes, soft goods and hardware, and these profits will tend to increase still further both in percentage and amount as prices continue to rise. (2) To a smaller extent undue profits have been made by retail drapers, retail hardware merchants, Indian traders, outfitters, boot and shoe dealers, and chemists, approximately in the order named. (3) Bakers, butchers and retail grocers have not made the profits they did in pre-war days, and many small firms have had a severe struggle. The Commission also finds that wholesale merchants during the war certainly increased their control over retail trade, and this is not in the interests of the country.

PREFERENCE TO DOMINIONS.

A cable stating that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had, while submitting a Budget to the House of Commons, said, in reference to preference to the Dominions, that the present rate of British Customs duties could be made wide enough to develop Imperial trade, has aroused favourable comment among those interested in the export of Australian products. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement is regarded in political and commercial circles as an indication that the British Government is seriously considering the question of giving substantial preference to all classes of goods from the British Dominions suitable for British consumption. When the Imperial War Conference was held in 1917 Imperial preference was the subject of considerable discussion, and after a long debate the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Massey, submitted the following motion: "The time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources and especially of making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries." The Conference expressed itself in favour of the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, should give special favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts of the Empire. This motion was agreed to without any dissentients, and in all probability this resolution by the Conference was responsible for Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons.

NOTICES.



M. Lazarus,
Ophthalmic Optician
28, Queen's Road

AFTERWARDS.

RESTLESS WAR GIRLS.

Talk in the "Waac" mess ran on the greatest topic in France—the Afterwards—and behind nearly every plan and dream there lurked the desire for adventure, for new lands and peoples, for something different from the old way (writes Hilda M. Love, in the London *Daily Mail*.)

I can walk back into a comfortable post of £300 a year, announced a V. A. D. calmly, fingering a letter as she spoke, "but while I'm pleased to think they want me back, I just dread the idea of returning. The comfort of it will cripple me. Three hundred little gold chains will pull me each time I sigh for the East, each time I . . ."

Walk back to your three hundred and give thanks as you walk," broke in a voice. "Haven't you heard of the hard times coming? Haven't you had enough adventure out here.

"No, I've not," came the decisive answer. "This has only just whetted may appetite for it. I want to see the world before I get old. I want to travel while I can dance and laugh and be untired, and go everywhere and do everything, even if I have to scrape to do it. When I hear these men calmly say that they're going back to the Argentine, to China, or South Africa—remember that man whose job it was to find water in the desert with camels and things?—I just long more then ever to launch out and see the things I want to see, to raise every halfpenny I've got, risk the comfortable job, and take my chance afterwards."

"It's a dangerous time," declared a hitherto silent tea-drinker. "Restlessness is abroad. So many men and women have a reluctance about going back to the job or the old conditions. There's just this armistice interim: just the chance of a lifetime to step out of the rut where circumstances formerly placed one; just a glorious opportunity for snapping one's fingers at everyone and for everything and doing the thing one wants to do, even if it does seem risky financially. Does one always have to consider ways and means—must the future always be more important than the present?"

"A comfortable husband is my fear," declared a pretty, dark-eyed girl with an attractive mop of "clubbed" hair. "He's not a proposition one turns down lightly in these days either" she added laughing, "but, with his advent, adventure finishes! The thing one wants to do with other girls, or by oneself, are impossible. For instance, Laura and I intend to take a caravan right through the South country and sell things, and make it pay. No ordinary husband is going to stand that, is he?"

"I wonder if any one of us will really have the courage to launch out when we get home, to risk comfort and capital, for our dreams?" queried a young "Waac." "There will be three choices—a comfortable job, a comfortable husband, and adventure, pure and simple."

"These three," said one of the girls as she rose to return to the orderly room "Has it occurred to any of you people that having secured the first, the other two follow with very little in gentity?"

"BONE DRY" AMERICA.

A POSSIBLE POSTPONEMENT.

New York, April 13.—There is a possibility of the United States not being in a position to enforce national prohibition on July 1.

Mr. Roper, head of the Government's Internal Revenue Bureau, declares that there is no provision in the law as passed by Congress as to how prohibition as a war time measure shall be made effective. Its enforcement is automatically left to the prosecutions by the Department of Justice.

It is suggested that influences will be brought to bear on Mr. Wilson to issue a proclamation declaring that the domobilisation of the American Army is completed. This would automatically prevent prohibition becoming effective on July 1, and would postpone the "bone dry" era until January 16, 1920, when America becomes permanently a prohibition country through the action of the recent constitutional amendment.

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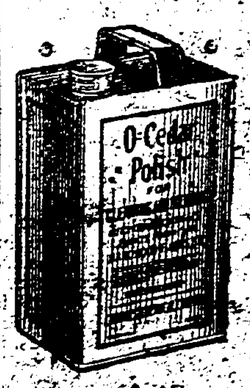

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919.

MRS. BESANT AND INDIA.

The Latin tag "Times change and we change with them" is truly applicable in the case of Mrs. Annie Besant. Mrs. Besant has acquired world-wide notoriety, first by her Theosophical ideas, and secondly, by her espousal of the Indian Home Rule cause, suffering even internment at the hands of the Government of India for her open wordy warfare with the Government and her inimical attitude towards the administration. When Mrs. Besant was 25, she wrote anonymously her first Free Thought pamphlet and within a year, as she refused to attend the Sacrament which she had ceased to believe in, she was legally separated from her husband. That step was not surprising, for the position of a Vicar with a heretic wife was impossible and his friends urged him to the step. At 26 she joined the National Secular Society and her real public life dates from her first public lecture on "the Political Status of Women," for the Co-operative Institute. Since then Mrs. Besant's life, as she puts at, has been given to the service of the public. For a couple of years Mrs. Besant carried on in India what appeared to be a campaign of calumny against the Indian Government and the latter confiscated her press and eventually interned her. Mrs. Besant's boast was that she had awakened in India the national self-respect, which was asleep and had made thousands of educated men feel that to be content with being a "subject race" was a dishonour. As she expressed it, she made them feel that "to live under an autocracy, to dance attendance on Governors and Collectors, to be ruled and taxed without their own consent, to be told that they were not fit to govern themselves, to see young Englishmen in the Public Services of their country preferred to experienced Indians, these things must be ended." The sight of this aged lady who has worked 26 years in India for social and other reform is extremely pathetic. When she took up her theosophical teachings and entered the political arena, preaching Home Rule and "India for the Indians" it was false step. People began to pooh-pooh her theosophy, and, although for a certain number of years she appeared to have made a success with her political propaganda, she has now a very small following in India. Even the All-India Home Rule League, of which she has been President—although she has been fervently worshipped by the Home Rulers in India—has now rejected her and forced her to resign. She has now gone to England. Her last words to the Home Rulers are pathetic. "My rejection by you," she wrote, "will not change my love of India and the Indians, and I shall work for India's freedom as I have done since I wrote my first little book on their behalf in 1878. I think you might have been a little kinder, a little more generous, but I have no right to ask for that you do not wish to give. Forgive me for any faults that you see in me." While Mrs. Besant's love for India is the same as it was in 1878, the love [illegible] evidently not what it used to be and [illegible] created Lenin's future [illegible]

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

CHINA UNITED.

We had almost given up all hope that China was capable of united effort for any purpose, but it would seem that the Chinese have not altogether lost their power for concerted action if one may judge by the present boycott of the Japanese, in which Chinese opinion seems to be more or less unanimous. Although we do not for one moment applaud such action, for no good ever came of boycotts, we must confess to a certain amount of pleasurable surprise that singleness of purpose can yet be displayed by the Chinese, even though it happens to be for an object which no right-thinking person can uphold. If the Chinese would only apply their united efforts to securing a stable government with the same vigour that is being displayed over the anti-Japanese boycott, there would soon be an end to occasions which are made the excuse for such a procedure.

FOOLISH HOPES.

It is difficult to understand why the better-class Chinese, who are undoubtedly responsible for the organisation of the boycott, cannot see that they have far more to gain by combining to put an end to the interminable squabbling than they can ever hope to get out of whatever damage to Japanese trade they might succeed in achieving, which, in any case, could only be felt for a comparatively short time. If they want any kind of a lesson as to the futility of boycotts, they have only to turn to India to see what a hopeless attempt the Swadeshi movement turned out to be some years back—and that boycott was carried out on far more organised and systematic lines than the affair under notice. By continuing in this course, the Chinese are only accentuating the exasperation of those who desire to be her friends, and, whatever the boycott achieves, China may rest assured that it will not settle the Shantung question.

IS IT GERMAN PROPAGANDA?

The telegrams coming through from India containing information on the Afghan trouble have borne repeated hints that lead us to think that the tactics employed by the Afghan leaders bear a striking resemblance to the kind of bluff that Germany has practiced ever since the date when she found it necessary to gain time at any cost. It is a fact that such tactics are not by any means natural to the Afghan, and in no previous instance has he employed a like means in conjunction with warfare. From whence therefore comes this imitation of Hun methods? The answer is obviously "from the Hun himself" and, so far as can be gathered, he is using his influence with the Afghans against Great Britain in this direction. If this is really the case, it is rather surprising that the matter has not been taken up at the Peace Conference. Surely the Allied Powers are in a position to demand that Germany shall cease to interfere in Afghan or any other matters, and in so far as Germans or Austrians are allowed to promote disaffection amongst neutral nations, that should not be tolerated for one moment. If the British authorities have definite knowledge of German propaganda in Afghanistan, surely such can be dealt with and the German authorities made to understand that they will be held responsible for any of their nationals committing what are tantamount to acts of war. It seems to us astounding that it should be possible for Germany to carry on anti-British propaganda anywhere under the present conditions, and if the cables on the subject are correct, it is somewhat surprising that the matter has not been referred to in the present negotiations with Germany.

THE BOYCOTT

In addition to the nine students and the schoolmaster who were yesterday ordered to be tried at the Magistracy at three o'clock this afternoon on a charge of holding an anti-Japanese boycott procession without a permit, two more students from the same school (the To Ying, Gough Street,) have been arrested. They were brought up before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning and were also remanded until this afternoon, on bail of $25 each.

The cases came on this afternoon, the Court being crowded with spectators. The proceedings [illegible]

DAY BY DAY.

IF PEOPLE WOULD REFLECT MORE THEY WOULD BE BRIGHTER, AND IF THEY WERE BRIGHTER THEY WOULD REFLECT MORE.

* * *

For the 48 hours ended yesterday there were 16 cases of plague (13 deaths) and one fatal case each of enteric and puerperal fever. All were Chinese.

* * *

A reader of the *Telegraph* informs us that he has received a telegram from Singapore, stating that the s.s. Neuralia has arrived there, and that all aboard are well and comfortable.

* * *

The Hon. Mr. E.V.D. Parr, who has been elected to serve on the Legislative Council in the absence of Mr. P.H. Holyoak, was duly sworn in at to-day's meeting of the Council.

* * *

At his auction rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. P. Lammert sold the property known as Blackhead's soapworks, formerly a well-known German concern here. The property, sold in one lot, realised $77,700, Mr. Fred Ellis being the purchaser.

* * *

Upon receiving a note from the Japanese Consul, Shameen, the Commissioner of Police has distributed lists of Japanese merchants resident in Canton to the different Police districts in Canton. The Commissioner instructed Police Captains to afford them protection, and to warn the police to take precautions against any possible action by lawless people.

* * *

The Victoria Theatre is offering a new attraction to-night, when Miss Phyllis Faye, described as "Australia's Panto. Star," will open a brief season. Miss Faye has been at the Lyric Theatre, Manila, for some weeks, having had a most successful season. She is now on a world tour. Her specialities are songs and fancy dancing.

* * *

At the monthly meeting of 802 Star of the East Lodge of Orangemen last night, it was decided to hold the annual dinner on July 12, to mark the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. Owing to the war and loss of members, no annual dinner has been held since 1913. Members and their wives and families are asked to keep the date open; the venue of the dinner will announced later.

* * *

A Chinese who was this morning charged before Mr Mr. R. E. Lindsell with stealing eight catties of beans, stated that he begged, and received from a fellow-countryman a few handfuls of beans as a recompense for helping the other to drive a truck containing vegetables. Mr. Lindsell, believing that the vegetables were come to dishonestly, fined the Chinese $5, or in the alternative, ten days' hard labour.

* * *

Quite a large gathering of the representatives of the American Community met at the American Consulate, Shameen, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. W. Pontius, the American-Consul, presided at the meeting. The following were appointed as committee in charge of the celebrations for July 4:—Rev. W. D. Noyes, Rev. Weeks, Mr. J. W. Mayhew Mr. Woodall, Dr. Jenks, Rev. C. A. Funk, Mr. J. T. William, Lieut. Forshew of American gunboat "Pampanga", Captain Hardy of American gunboat "Helena", and Mr. Augur.

* * *

A foreman engaged in the construction of the road leading to Stanley early on Wednesday morning in his official tour of inspection caught two of his employees enjoying a smoke, for which grave offence he reprimanded them. To impress his words on the mind of one of the coolies who appeared to have a stubborn disposition, the foreman gave him a hit on the head with an umbrella, which knocked the man down. As soon as he could get to his feet again, the injured coolie picked up some stones and pelted the foreman who received one of the missiles on his nose, which did not improve his appearance. In order that His Worship might appreciate to the full the gravity of the coolies' offence, the foreman presented this injured member for inspection by Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Police Court this morning, when he turned up to charge the two coolies for assault. Mr. Hutchison was not impressed with the foreman's version of the occurrence, which amounted to exaggeration. The Magistrate therefore found [illegible]

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(BY "ENHARMONIC.")

I was rather disappointed to note that last week's *Government Gazette* did not contain any reports of questions by unofficial members of the Legislative Council in connection with the provision of a band for Hongkong. I do not desire to appear impatient and should probably have let the matter rest for a week or two had not a reader sent the editor the following letter which has been passed on to me:—

Sir,—I have read on several occasions references to the lack of a decent band in the Colony and I heartily concur with what "Enharmonic" has stated in this connection. It seems extraordinary that a city like Hongkong should not be provided with a good band to play for us in the evening. When the Hon. Mr. Alabaster asked the question in the Legislative Council a short time ago, the Government appeared to have been only too glad to shelve the matter, taking advantage of the fact that in certain peoples' opinion, the sight referred to for the bandstand was not suitable. The reply of the Government was, to say the least, evasive and I am surprised that Mr. Albaster did not press the matter further at the time. I quite agree with "Enharmonic" when he (or she) states that we do not mind where the bandstand is situated so long as it is central, but this is rather anticipating, since we have, so far, no promise of either a band or a bandstand. Apart from the enjoyment such a band would provide for music lovers, there is another point which should be taken into consideration and that is that during the summer months there is very little to do out of doors and consequently a tendency to frequent bars and such places by those who find time hanging rather heavily on their hands. A good band playing in the evenings would, I feel sure, have a very beneficial effect; indeed it has long been recognised at Home that the moral effect of the provision of good music in the parks and other public places has been of the utmost value to the community in general and I do not think Hongkong is so morally perfect that it can afford to do without similar methods to ward off temptation. I think "Enharmonic" is doing a public service when he (or she) continues to keep this matter in view until something is done.

Thanking you for the use of your valuable space,

I am, etc.

MUSICAL.

* * * *

My correspondent does me the honour of placing me in the category of public benefactors, a position which I certainly do not desire and have no claim to occupy. There is no act of beneficence in pointing out the lack of something which we ought to possess and I have taken considerable trouble to convince myself that in pressing the matter under notice I am voicing the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of Hongkong residents.

* * *

As a matter of fact this column was not originally intended to be used for controversial purposes, but it would appear that by a casual reference to the fact that Hongkong is as dull as ditch water from a musical point of view, I have got myself deeper and deeper into the soup and must perforce go on with it.

* * *

The letter published above voices a sentiment which, as I say, meets with the approval of the majority of Hongkong residents, but there are always two sides to a question, and if any of my readers feels inclined to argue from the opposite point of view I shall be only too pleased to give publicity to his opinions. However, I do not think there is a living soul in the Colony who can put forward any sound argument against the provision of a town band and for that reason we ought to have some definite statement by the Government as to what steps are to be taken to supply this much-desired addition to our daily life.

* * *

In connection with the matter of a band for our peace celebrations, from the information I have been able to secure I think we may rest assured that this very necessary adjunct to the festival will not be lacking. The deliberations of the Peace Celebrations Committee must wait and see. I think, however, that we may have sufficient confidence in the gentlemen who are serving on that Committee to see to it that such an elementary factor as a band in any kind of celebration will not be overlooked on the forthcoming important function.

* * *

In an interesting article on Sir Hubert Parry, in *Musical Opinion*, Mr. J. Percy Baker asks the question:—"Has Parry's music that quality which will win for it appreciation in the long run?" "To dogmatise," says the writer, would be futile: it is only possible to state one's personal belief and to express sympathy with that writer who said he believed that there was a future for Parry's music. If the composer had been a dullard, his works would naturally die with him, but not even his severest critics would deny that he had something to say. All that they affirm is that he did not condescend to court popularity by the trick of [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE WANCHAI FRACAS.

Sir,—With reference to the two paragraphs in the "Notes and Comments" column in your issue of 3rd June on the subject of the disturbance which took place between British and American sailors, I am directed by the Commodore to inform you that he is of opinion that, much as this fracas is to be deprecated, the language used by the writer under the heading "Straight Talk" is to be deprecated still more, and is, to use a moderate term, undiplomatic. It is to hoped that the steps which are being taken to prevent a recurrence of these disturbances will have the desired effect, but in the meantime if articles of this description appear in the public Press, this work will be severely handicapped. The Commodore requests that publication may be given to this letter.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. S. HOLBORN,

Secretary to Commodore.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1919.

[The Commodore is entitled to his opinion, and we to ours. The comment to which exception is taken was a dignified protest, no stronger than the circumstances warranted, made solely in the interests of the preservation of law and order, and we know that it has been appreciated by many Americans and Britishers in Hongkong. We are glad to see that steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances, which was the very object we had in view in writing as we did—Ed. *H.K.T.*]

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, June 4.

Monday and Tuesday had been declared Bank Holidays on account of the Dragon Festival and H.M. the King's Birthday respectively.

Owing to the anti-Japanese boycott, the Dragon festivities were all cancelled, as it was thought some trouble might possibly arise.

Tuesday was a fine day, being very warm and bright. All foreign residents of the Shameen called to pay respects at H. B. M's Acting Consul's residence, the Consul being "at Home" between 10.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. All British subjects attended and drank His Majesty's health.

At 11.30 a.m. the majority adjourned to the Canton Club where the Committee received members and friends. H.B.M.'s Acting Consul-General (Mr. E. G. Jamieson), in a few suitable words called on all present to join with him and drink to the health of His Majesty King George. It was then announced that in the evening, on the greenoutside the Royal Naval Canteen, those attached to H.M.S. "Fame" would give an impromptu concert at 9.15 p.m.

The concert was of a happy nature and was much appreciated by a gathering of about a hundred.

HONGKONG CRIME.

FIGURES FOR LAST YEAR.

The report on the Hongkong Blue Book for 1918 contains the the following:—

The total of all cases reported to the Police was 8,449, being a decrease of 1,059 or 11.14 per cent. as compared with 1917. There was in 1918 an increase in serious offences of 153 or 4.47 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number of serious offences reported was 253 over the average of the quinquennial period commencing with the year 1914. The number of minor offences reported shows a decrease of 1,212 as compared with 1917 and was 1,315 below the average of the quinquennial period.

The total strength of the Police Force in 1918 was Europeans 159, Indians 481, Chinese 588, making a total of 1,228 (as compared with 1,223 in 1917) exclusive of the five superior officers and staff of clerks and coolies. These figures include police paid for by the Railway and other Government Departments. Of this force 16 Europeans, 121 Indians and 36 Chinese were stationed in the New Territories during the year.

Up to the end of the year one Assistant Superintendent, one Probationer, and 67 members of the Hongkong Police Force had proceeded on active service.

The District Watchmen Force, numbering 100, to which the Government contributes $2,000 per annum, was well supported by the Chinese during the year. These watchmen patrol the streets in the Chinese quarter of the City. They are placed on police beats and are superivised by the European police on section patrol.

The total number of persons committed to Victoria Gaol was 3,577 as compared with 3,386 in 1917. Of these 1,498 were committed for criminal offences, against 1,734 in 1917. Of committals for non-criminal offences there were 5 more for hawking without a licence, and 2 less for unlawfully boarding steamers, than in 1917.

The daily average of prisoners confined in the Gaol was 601, the average for 1917 being 600, and the highest previous average being 726 in 1904. The percentage of prisoners to population, according to the daily average of the former and the estimated number of the latter, was 0·10. The average percentage for the last ten years was 0·12. Owing, however, to the large floating population, which is constantly moving between the Colony and Canton, the percentage of crime to population does not convey an accurate idea of the comparative criminality of the residents of the Colony. The Gaol has accommodation for 707 prisoners.

The prison discipline was satisfactory, the average of punishments per prisoner being 1·05 as compared with 1·36 in 1917 and 1·34 in 1916.

Long sentence prisoners serving two years and upwards are taught useful trades, including printing, book-binding, tin-smithing, mat-making, tailoring, carpentering, etc. The profit on the work done was $69,202 as against $67,333 in 1917. A sum of $3,954 was received and credited to Government for non-Government work, against $3,601 in 1917.

HONGKONG COINAGE.

From the report on the Hongkong Blue Book for 1918 we take the following:—

The total issue of subsidiary coins, less those demonetized, now amounts to $20,764,370 nominal value, and they were up to the year 1905 readily absorbed at par, large quantities being taken by the neighbouring provinces of China. During 1916 ten cent pieces of the face value of $5,028,000 were shipped to England for purposes of demonetization. The discount which prevailed between 1905 and 1916 may be attributed to the immense quantity of similar coin which was minted at Canton as well as to the amount of Hongkong coin minted largely in excess of the needs of the Colony by itself. In 1905 the Hongkong Government ceased to issue any subsidiary coin and to 1906 it began a policy of demonetizing all the subsidiary coin received as revenue. This policy [illegible] followed since except during [illegible]

NOTICES.

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STRAITS MERCANTILE MARINE.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The following parts of the report of the Straits Mercantile Marine Service Commission are of general interest.—

The main point on which the claims for increases of salary were based is the increase in the cost of living.

We have not considered it necessary, nor indeed have we had time, to require statistics to be produced before us, to prove the well recognised proposition that the cost of living which had been going up before the war has increased enormously during the war.

We notice that in the recently published Report of the Public Services Salaries Commission the following remarks are made in regard to the position here during the war and up to the present time:—

"In common with most other parts of the world the cost of living rose appallingly.....Public officials and those on fixed salaries have been most seriously affected."

We associate ourselves with that view and consider it only necessary to remark that we are aware that the cost of keeping up an establishment is very considerably greater than it was before the war.

In so far, therefore, as the cost of keeping up an establishment is a factor of importance in settling the rate of remuneration we are satisfied that a very considerable increase in salary over prewar rates is necessary.

The question of pay as relative to the cost of keeping up an establishment is complicated by the fact that as far as the officer himself is concerned board and lodging is provided by the owner in addition to pay.

We do not, however, consider it likely that any employer would desire on the grounds to economy to discourage matrimony on the part of his employees, for that would be to discourage the natural racial instinct.

We are prepared to go so far as to state that, generally speaking, the extra sense of responsibility naturally resulting from matrimony is an asset to an employer in its steadying effects on the employee and in its resultant desire on the part of the married employee for continuous employment.

It is, therefore, necessary, we consider, to face the proposition that, with few exceptions, seafaring men, as is the case with men in all other walks of life, look to a career which will enable them to support a wife by the time they have reached a normal marrying age.

The question of whether the wages paid before the present deadlock arose are adequate to keep up an establishment for a wife and possible family seems to us to be answered definitely in the negative by the evidence of Messrs Mackay and Gilroy who gave details to support their contention that $256 per mensem, the then pay of a chief officer and a second engineer, was insufficient to support a wife and family.

It is to be remarked that in neither of these specific instances had the responsibilities of married life been entered upon too early.

Dealing with the matter of "perquisites" as increasing the amounts received, the Commission dealt with (a) Profit on providing meals for passengers; (b) Profit on sales of liquor to passengers; (c) Mail bounties; (d) Profit on providing food for officers. The last named is considered negligible and the last but one only applicable generally on the Bangkok and Borneo runs. As to (a) and (b) the report runs.—

"From the owners' point of view there is the fact that a native steward, without supervision would probably not perform his duties to the entire satisfaction at any rate of European first-class passengers and if owners altered the present arrangement they might have to employ an additional European officer.

We did not notice any desire on the part of the owners to disturb existing arrangements nor were there any noticeable signs of dissatisfaction on the part of masters who netted little on catering that some of their fellow officers might be making much. That this perquisite can and does amount in some instances to a very considerable addition to income is shown by the evidence of one witness who stated that he doubled his salary from catering profits.

The custom as to selling liquor varies. Some masters take such profit as there may be from the bar on board their ship, others have nothing to do with supplying liquor to passengers. All our remarks under the previous head of additional profit would apply to this profit on liquor also.

The salary of Masters recommended is $420 rising by annual monthly increases of $30 to $540 with a charge allowance of $20 per month for vessels over 250 tons gross; $40 for vessels over 500 tons; $60 for vessels over 1,000 tons, the maximum pay of Masters of vessels under 250 tons gross being $500.

This works out as follows:—

Under 250 tons, commence $420; after 1 year $450; 2 years $480; 3 years $500.

Over 250 tons, commence $440; after 1 year $470; 2 years $500; 3 years $530; 4 years $560.

Over 500 tons, commence $460; after 1 year $490; 2 years $520; 3 years $550; 4 years $580.

Over 1,000 tons, commence $480; after 1 year $510; 2 years $540; 3 years $570; 4 years $600.

Mates Pay, commence $320; after 1 year $340; 2 years $360; 3 years $380.

2nd Mates Pay, commence $210; after 1 year $225; 2 years $240.

3rd Mates Pay $150 per month.

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY".

Booking is now open at Moutries' for the showing of that great propaganda film, "My Four Years in Germany". The picture is a most wonderful production and has created a deep impression in every place in which it has been shown. It will be screened at the Theatre Royal on Saturday and Monday next. We understand that the price paid for showing the picture in Hongkong is $3,000.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

EUROPEAN PUMPMAN FINED.

Before the Harbour Master, Captain Basil Taylour, this morning, Robert Smith, pumpman on the Admiralty ship War Sepoy, waiting here with oil for the fleet, was charged with absenting himself from the ship without leave on 2nd, and 3rd, June.

Defendant pleaded guilty.

Captain Harrison said that defendant asked for leave on the 2nd inst., to go ashore, but his reasons the Captain discovered to be merely an excuse and leave was refused. Defendant went ashore at 9 a.m. on the 2nd, and returned on the 4th. Captain Harrison logged him and on being shown the log entry, the defendant refused to do further duty. It appeared, however that the Captain in his log entry docked defendant eight days' pay which Captain Taylour said he had no power to do.

Defendant had nothing to say and Captain Taylour ordered that he be fined six days' pay.

HONGKONG FINANCES.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

We take the following from the report on the Blue Book for 1918:—

The revenue for the year amounted to $18,665,248 being $3901,658 more that the estimate and $3,607,144 more than the revenue for the previous year.

Compared with the returns for 1917 there were increases under every head with the exception of Light Dues, Miscellaneous Receipts, and Fees of Court or Office.

The expenditure amounted to a total of $16,252,172, inclusive of a sum of $1,578,149 spent on Public Works Extraordinary, and one of $3,189,972 being a contribution to the Imperial Government for war expenses.

The total expenditure brought to account amounted to $16,252,172 being $4,111,697 more than the estimate, and $2,161,344 more than the expenditure in 1917. Compared with the estimates there were decreases under 20 heads as against 4 heads where there were increases. The excess amounting to $5,229,871 under Miscellaneous Services was due to the war contribution stated above, in addition to another contribution ($1,052,761) referred to below; expenditure on houses and house allowances; and other miscellaneous items. Military Expenditure was smaller than the estimate by $30,138 on account of the Revenue for 1917 having been overestimated. The item Public Works Recurrent was responsible for an excess of $103,975. Decreases were mostly due to savings on Personal Emoluments and high exchange.

The balance to the good on the year's working was $2,413,076, and the assets and liabilities account showed on the 31st December a credit balance of $5,581,138.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the five years 1914-1918:—

	Revenue. $	Expenditure. $
1914 ...	11,007,273	10,756,225
1915 ...	11,786,106	15,149,267
1916 ...	13,833,387	11,079,915
1917 ...	15,058,105	14,090,828
1918 ...	18,665,248	16,252,172

The amount of the consolidated loan stands at £1,485,733. Against this there is at credit of the Sinking Fund a sum of £283,602. The Local Loan under Ordinance No. 12 of 1916 amounts to $3,000,000 and there are the sums of $212,000 and £33,300 at credit of the Sinking Fund.

The rateable value of the whole Colony amounted to $15,638,736 being an increase of $1,228,583 or 8.52%.

For the period 1909-1918 the assesement of the whole Colony has risen from $10,750,902 to $15,638,736, an increase in rateable value of 44-53%.

A RIFLMAN'S RECORD

AND WHY HE WAS ABLE TO "CARRY ON"

Wounded three times, gassed, blown up in a trench, and kept a prisoner of war for a brief period, is the record of Rfln. E. T. Hoyland, whose home is at 18, Woodcote Place, W. Norwood, London.

"The continual strain eventually told on me," said Rfln. Hoyland, "and I had a nervous breakdown. I became irritable, easily startled and subject to severe headaches.

"I was listless and scarcely able to get about. My nerves seemed completely shattered and I felt a wreck.

"While I was at a base hospital a friend recommended me to try Dr. Williams' pink pills, and I did so.

"A few days after commencing the pills I began to feel better. First of all there was an improvement in my appetite. Then my nerves gradually got steadier, and the headaches left me. I became brighter and had more energy.

"I made such good progress while taking Dr. Williams' pink pills that at the end of six weeks I was able to rejoin my regiment, the 6th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

"I wrote home to tell my mother of my cure, and at my request she regularly sent me out Dr. Williams' pink pills. "I found that they kept me absolutely fit, and I never hesitate to recommend them."

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Coronet will be closed on
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and the picture is wanted
elsewhere.

CHINESE COOK IN TROUBLE.

A FINE REDUCED.

Recently a Chinese seaman was arrested for being in possession of a revolver and a quantity of ammunition. A number of his comrades between them contributed a large sum of money to add to the amount put up as bail, $1,000. In this manifestation of friendship they were guided by a confident feeling that their unfortunate friend would not do them the mean trick of absconding, and thus leave the money in the hands of the Police. This was all their generosity would allow them to do; they were not prepared to pay the $500 fine which was imposed by Mr. R. E. Lindsell on the seaman who was found guilty at the Police Court.

All this was to-day stated by Mr. D. J. Lewis in explanation of the seaman's inability to pay his fine, when he applied to Mr. Lindsell for a reconsideration by His Worship of the sentence he had passed. The seaman, Mr. Lewis said, had been away from China for seven or eight year's service in a Blue Funnel boat, he arrived in London in February, 1912, and since then been sailing from different British ports, and had not returned to China until recently. Between the intervals in his voyages, the accused acted as a cook in a Chinese Seamen's Club in London. According to the certificates which were in the possession of the accused, it appeared that during the war he had sailed in different Admiralty ships, and in each case his discharge papers had been marked "very good." The importation of arms was regarded as a serious offence, as they might get into the hands of bad characters, but in the present case, the seaman, who had got a good character, followed the example of other people of his country, by bringing with him a revolver as a means of protection against the infamous characters who infested his village.

In view of the evidence afforded of the seaman's record, Mr. Lewis asked the Magistrate to exercise leniency, adding that the revolver and ammunition were found at the bottom of the seaman's kitbag and were not concealed in a false bottom or other secret hiding place. It was a genuine case of a man who had saved up a certain amount of money after many years, and was now returning to his native country, but had the misfortune of having his savings dissipated by the payment of a heavy fine.

A Police Sergeant stated that he would not have pressed the case had the seaman shown him his record when brought to the Police Station.

Mr. Lindsell stated that he would inflict the usual fine imposed in cases of arms importation by Chinese from Australia and America. He reduced the fine to $300 and gave the option of three months' hard labour.

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EMPRESS OF ASIA	7 Aug.	25 Aug.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	20 Aug.	10 Sept.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	27 Sept.	23 Oct.
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EMPRESS OF JAPAN	15 Oct.	5 Nov.
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	Tamba Maru T.	FRI., 27th June at noon.
MELBOURNE & Sydney via Manila, Zamboanaga, Thursday Is., Townsville & Brisbane	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	WED., 25th June at 11 a.m.
	Nikko M. T.	WED., 23rd July at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & Havana via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San F'cisco, Panama & Colon.	Tokiwa Maru T.	SUNDAY, 15th June.
BOMBAY and Colombo via Singapore	Kosoku Maru T.	SATURDAY, 14th June.
	Shinryu M. T.	End of June.
CALCUTTA and Rangoon via Singapore & Penang	Rangoon M. T. 11,540	WED., 25th June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT., 21st June at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SAT., 19th July at 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Mishima M. T. 15,930	SUN., 8th June at 11 a.m.
	*Sado M. T. 12,560	TUES., 17th June at 11 a.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

DEMANDS FOR LARGER-TYPED VESSELS.

A recent telegram from Kobe says that larger-typed vessels have recently been chartered in succession. Messrs. Suzuki & Co., Kobe, have chartered four or five of them at Y15 per ton per month for a single trip to Europe. At present, the charterage for larger-typed vessels is reported to be quoted at 4.55 s. per ton for a round-the-world trip.

INDIA'S MARAMA.

May 10.—Colonel Yate has given notice that he will ask Mr. Montagu whether he is aware that in a mail boat lately from India sick British ladies and children were accommodated in third class quarters down below while first class cabins were given to certain deputations of Indians coming to England to agitate on the subject of the proposed reform scheme, and that two children died on the voyage, and whether considering the danger to life of sick Europeans in the heat of the Red Sea in the hold of a ship at this season of year he will instruct the Government of India to take adequate means to provide proper passenger accommodation for sick ladies and children before they grant healthy men priority certificates.

SHIP FIRE IN SUEZ CANAL.

Colombo, May 16.—The French steamer Admiral Ponty arrived at Colombo yesterday from Marseilles bound for Indo-China. The passengers included a large number of French infantry officers and men and their wives. In the canal a fire occurred on board with disastrous consequences. It is surmised the fire started by a cigarette spark, which set fire to the gunpowder magazine. A number of passengers fearing the whole ship would catch fire jumped overboard and were drowned. Several Annamites were burnt to death and over twenty five are missing. Total casualties exceeded a hundred. The vessel put back to Port Said for provisional repairs and remained there five days. All deck cargo was completely destroyed. The Admiral Pohty resumed her voyage to-day.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

One of the industries in Japan which suffered most from the armistice was the shipbuilding industry. A large number of orders for the construction of steamships was received during the war. Since the armistice, however, a good many of these orders have been either absolutely or partially cancelled, bringing about many cases of dispute in the courts. The shipbuilding companies which sprang up like mushrooms during the war thus received a great blow. It seems, however, that the majority of these dockyards have effected a settlement in one way or another. The cases in dispute besides those taken to the courts, for instance, have now been amicably settled according to the latest news. According to investigations made by the Department of Communications, the comparison of the number of dockyards and other particulars just before the proclamation of the armistice and during March of this year stand as follows:—

October (1918)	43	76	205,629
March (1919)	23	47	190,855

Judging from the above figures, it will be seen that the number of ships under construction during March this year showed a great decrease, while the number of dockyards by 50 per cent. In the case of tonnage, however, there was not so much difference as in the first two items, which is largely due to the fact that the construction of steamers has shifted from small type steamers to large steamers since the period in question. It is expected that the remaining dockyards will be able to exist on a good foundation with a large amount of profit amassed during the war times as reserve funds, although it is undeniable that there are still some companies standing on a weak foundation among them. These dockyards will thus find it easier in the future to build steamers as the disappearance of many minor companies will naturally lessen the competition which was specially marked during the war. It is said that the construction of various naval ships to Government order can be done at a profit in the future. Viewed in this light, say the Japanese papers, there is not much pessimism felt about the Japanese shipbuilding industry, as all the orders coming in hereafter will be of a normal character.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	... 8th June at d'light.
CHINKIANG & WUHU	Yamsui	... 9th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Tean	...10th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	...12th June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	...13th June at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	...24th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. 36. Agents.
Hongkong June 5, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	—	in port	10th June	Java
Tjipanas	Java	6th June	12th June	—

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 6th June at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 10th June at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	FRI., 13th June at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Chipshing	Thur., 5th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 6th June at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 6th June at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Fri., 6th June at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kwaisang	Sat., 7th June at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Tues., 10th June at d'light.
SINGAPORE	Chunsang	Tues., 10th June at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Wed., 11th June at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 11th June at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 13th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having superior accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

S.S. "EURYBATES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama, on Thursday, June 5th.

S.S. "EURYADES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama, on Thursday, July 5th.

For Freight and further particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"Andes Maru" Monday, 14th June. (Call Marseilles).
"Altai Maru" End of July.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"Siam Maru" Sunday, 15th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"Hawaii Maru" 15th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"Siam Maru" Sunday, 15th June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"Shisen Maru" 2nd July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"Kosho Maru" Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"Canada Maru" Saturday, 7th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"Daitoku Maru" Sunday, 15th June.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"Soshu Maru" Thursday, 5th June.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"Amakusa Maru" Sunday, 8th June.

JAPAN PORTS.—MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 — No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK and/or SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155. — Top Floor, King's Building.

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).
Branches and Representatives:—
TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers will be despatched for
SEATTLE, TACOMA VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
"WESTERN KNIGHT"... About August 1st.
"WEST HEMATITE" ... " 10th.

For PORTLAND Direct.
"WEST MUNHAM" ... About June 25th.
"WEST CELINA" ... " August 15th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
Telephones 2477 & 2478 — 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER — SAILING DATE.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... ... about June, 29th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING — TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR — " 792.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	2nd June.	6th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Straits and Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	6, June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	6, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	6, June
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	6, June
Kobe	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	7, June
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenan	B. & S.	8, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	8, June
Chinkiang and Wuhu	Tamsui	B. & S.	9, June
Singapore	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	10, June
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	10, June
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	10, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	10, June
Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	10, June
Haiphong via Hoihow	Taksang	J. M. Co.	11, June
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	11, June
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	12, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnebaug	D. L. Co.	13, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	13, June
Bombay via Ports	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	14, June
Haiphong	Daitoku M.	O. S. K.	15, June
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Yingchow	B. & S.	15, June
Genoa and Bombay	Siam M.	O. S. K.	15, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	17, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Japan	P. & O.	19, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	24, June
Calcutta via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	25, June

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. MISHIMA M. (European Line.) left Liverpool for this port via the Suez Canal on the 3rd ult., and is expected here on the 8th June.

The N. Y. Y. s.s. SADO MARU (European Line) left Liverpool for this port via the Suez Canal on the 8th ult., and is expected here on the 16th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line.) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 17th ult., and is expected here on the 22nd June.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. sailed from San Francisco May 21st, and will arrive at Hongkong June 18th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CALCUTTA MARU (Calcutta Line.) left Singapore for this port direct on the 29th ult., and is expected here on the 5th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line.) left Sydney for this port via Australian ports and Manila on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 20th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYO MARU No. 2 (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 29th May, and is expected here on the 18th June.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama office advising that the s.s. NANKING sailed from that port on May 29th and she may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on June 5th, 1919.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSHIN M. (Bombay Line.) left Singapore for this port direct on the 31st May, and is expected here on the 7th June.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO M. arrived at Yokohama June 1st, and will sail June 4th for Honolulu and San Francisco as per schedule.

The P. & O. s.s. CHUSAN left Singapore for this Port on the 31st May and is due here on the 6th instant at about p.m.

Telegraphic advice from the Pacific Mail Co's Manila Office states that the s.s. WESTVACA left that Port on Sunday night, and will arrive here about the morning of the 5th June.

The China Mail S. S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Shanghai Office advising that the s.s. NANKING sailed from that port this morning, June 4th, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on Friday afternoon June 6th.

The s.s. PERSIA MARU arrived at Yokohama June 2nd and will sail June 5th as per schedule, being due at the Port June 13th.

The s.s. GALLIC PRINCE is expected here from New York about the middle of June.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"TALTHYBIUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 2nd June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th June,—will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst. at NOON will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "WESTVACA"
From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on June 10th at 10 o'clock.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after June 14th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1919.

NOTICES.

Beauty and Comfort Combined with Reliability of Performance Endurance and Economy.

Oldsmobile

SETS THE PACE 20th YEAR

EIGHT CYLINDER TOURING CAR.

This eight cylinder Model 45 Oldsmobile occupies a place of its own in the ranks of motor cars.

Characteristically attractive in design remarkable for completeness of appointments and refinement of finish, it combines unusual power with ease of operation and economy of maintenance. Yet its price is very moderate.

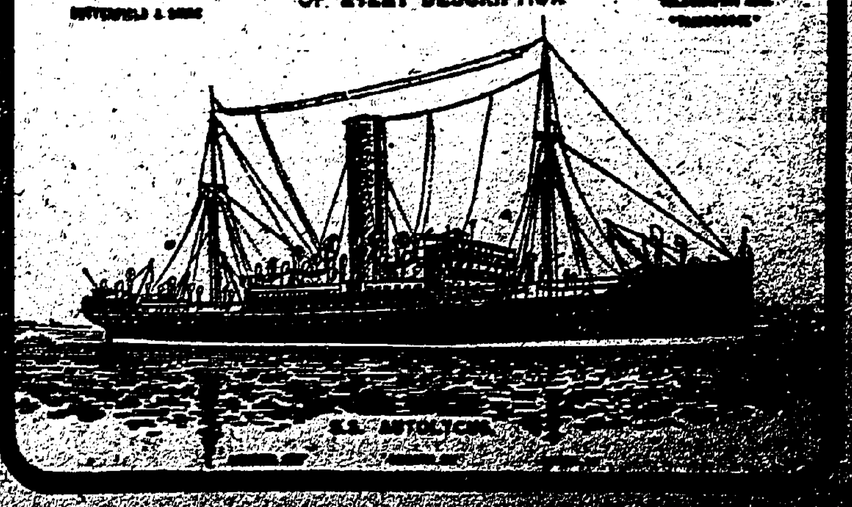
Model 45 now in stock.

SHELWAN, TOMES & CO.,

MOTOR GARAGE: 7, RUSSELL STREET.
TEL. NOS. 659 & 781.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



TO-DAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

Big Batch of Questions Answered.

MANY NEW ORDINANCES INTRODUCED.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this morning, when those present were:—

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.)

H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. V. Gutris.)

The Hon Mr. A.G.M. Fletcher. Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. C. Mc I. Messer, O.B.E., Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Capt. Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

Mr. A Dyer Ball, (Clerk of Councils.)

THE YEAR'S FINANCES.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the adoption of the Report of the Finances for the Year 1918, and in doing so said the figures constituted a record both with regard to revenue and expenditure. The revenue amounted to $18,665,248, which was $3,507,143 more than the revenue of 1917 which constituted a previous record. The expenditure was $16,252,172 which was $4,111,697 above the estimate and $2,161,344 over 1917. The principal figures of the expenditure were a sum of $3,190,000 given to the Imperial Government as a special war gift and also a sum of $227,000 being ten per cent. bonus granted on salaries.

The motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The financial minutes, recommended by H. E. Mr. Severn and subsequently approved by the Finance Committee, included the following:—

$780 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, language bonuses.

$50,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, communications, (32) roads, (c) general works.

$40,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, communications, (41) roads, (d) general works.

$20,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, Roads: Deep Water Bay to Tytam Tuk Road, improvement to section from Deep Water Bay to Repulse Bay.

$2,188,99 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (20) contribution towards cost of structure for chairs and rickshas, Barker Road Station.

$30,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, communications, (7) improvements to roads and bridges outside City.

$2,900 in aid of the following votes:—Police Prison Departments, C.—Prison other charges:—cleansing and sanitary materials $2,400; materials for repairs and renewals, $500.

$8,507,35 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, B.—Fire Brigade, special expenditure, 2 motor fire engines and pumps.

$3,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, protection of, D'Aguilar Wireless Station.

$31,002.10 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, purchase of "Lyeemun," No. 153, The Peak.

$6,200 in aid of the following votes:—Medical Department, B.—Hospitals and asylums, other charges, Civil Hospital:—Bedding and clothing, $4,300; cleansing materials $200; furniture and repairs to furniture, $1,700.

$375 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, special expenditure, anchor for Bokhara Rock Buoy.

$25,000 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, local Chinese Charities.

$26,500 in aid of the following votes:—Public Works, Extraordinary,—Kowloon Drainage, (34) miscellaneous drainage works, $18,000; New Territories Drainage, (42) miscellaneous drainage works, $8,500.

CHINESE CHARITES.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government said:—I rise to say a few words in connection with the Financial Minute which has just been passed. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs brought to my notice the financial position of the Chinese Charities particularly the Kwong Wa Hospital. As you are aware, there are four principal local Chinese Charities receiving assistance from the Government, viz., the Tung Wa Hospital, the Kwong Wa Hospital, the Chinese Public Dispensaries, and the Po Leung Kuk. The assistance given by the Government is a very small portion of the total expenditure incurred. I will take the Tung Wa Hospital first. This Hospital expends approximately $100,000 annually. Since it was established in 1870 it has gained the confidence of the community and the scope of its work has grown far beyond that of the original Hospital Scheme, the Committee at present having to undertake a very wide range of duties including Flood Relief in China, the care and repatriation of destitute returning emigrants and the burial of destitute dead. All these expenses except the annual Government Grant of $8,000 are met by voluntary contributions, or endowment representing savings on such contributions. The services rendered by the Tung Wa Hospital Committee are of great value to this Government. The Kwong Wa Hospital, to which the Government contributes $8,500 a year, an off-shoot of the Tung Wa Hospital, was opened in Yaumati in 1911. It was hoped that this Hospital would, with the development of Kowloon, become self-supporting, but the population of the Peninsula has remained so far of the poorer classes and the Hospital, whose expenses amount to about $32,000 a year, has an income of only about $16,500, the deficit being borrowed from the Tung Wa Hospital and made good as opportunity occurs by special appeals in the richer districts, outside Kowloon. The popularity of this Hospital is growing and there seems little likelihood of the income from the peninsula meeting the expenditure in the near future. The Chinese Public Dispensaries, instituted in 1905 with the special object of familiarising the people with Western methods and gaining the confidence of women and children, receive an annual grant from the Government of $2,000. Much valuable work has been done by these dispensaries and the whole cost amounting to $40,000, with the exception of the grant from the Government, has been met by voluntary subscription. The Po Leung Kuk to which the Government makes no contribution has an annual expenditure of about $9,000. Owing to the Government having taken over control of the Ferry between Hongkong and Yaumati a grant of $5,000 per annum which was made by the old Ferry Company to the Kwong Wa Hospital has, of course, been discontinued and the Government has gained accordingly. At the same time certain dues connected with the piers which were paid to the Chinese Public Dispensaries went with the ferry rights, and have been lost to that Charity. Further a site long used as a market at Sham Shui Po, all the revenue of which was paid to the local public dispensary, has been taken over by the Government with a resultant loss of between $2,000 and $3,000 to the Chinese Public Dispensaries fund. In these circumstances it would seem reasonable that this Government should grant some extra assistance to the Chinese Charities and I proposed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has approved subject to the decision of the Legislative Council that an independent grant of $25,000 annually should be made. This money would not be specifically earmarked for particular charities, but would be put in the hands of a Select Committee of Chinese with the widest experience of the various Committees. It is proposed that the Committee should consist of the two Chinese Members of the Legislative Council, the two Chinese Members of the Sanitary Board, and the annual heads of the Tung Wa Hospital and Po Leung Kuk under the Chairmanship of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. Such a central organisation would undoubtedly have a beneficial influence in effecting economies by comparison, and possibly by a careful independent examination of books; such an examination in fact as could only be made by Chinese.

CIVIL SERVICE QUARTERS.

The following report of proceedings of the Public Works Committee at a meeting held on the 10th April, 1919, was laid before the Council:—

Present.—The Hon. the Director of Public Works, (William Chatham, C.M.G.), Chairman; the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, (Charles McIlvaine Messer, O.B.E.), the Hon. Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Stanley Hudson Dodwell.

Proposal to erect quarters on Leighton Hill for the Junior European Officers of the Civil Service.—The Chairman informed the Committee that the Government proposed to erect two blocks of quarters on Leighton Hill, each containing four 5-roomed houses, or eight houses in all. The buildings would be two-storied, the floors of the upper storey being constructed of reinforced concrete and any roof principals required being of steel. All possible measures were to be adopted in connection with the construction of the buildings with a view to reducing the cost of maintenance as far as possible. As the staff of the Public Works Department was already fully occupied with other buildings, the design and construction of the quarters under consideration had been entrusted to Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs, whose plans were submitted. Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs had been requested to furnish an estimate of the cost of the buildings, including their commission and all other charges, and had replied as follows:—"We have gone into the question of the cost of the two blocks including forming the site, approach roads, paths etc., etc., as well as our commission, and believe that it will amount to $240,000 but the fluctuating prices of materials and workmanship make pricing very difficult at the present time."

The Committee approved of the proposal and of the plans generally, but considered that the estimate, which amounted to $30,000 per house, was unduly high. They requested that tenders might be invited and that they should be referred to them for consideration.

SIR HENRY MAY'S HONOUR.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government moved the following resolution:—"The Members of the Legislative Council desire to record their great appreciation of the honour which has been conferred by His Majesty the King on Sir Francis Henry May by bestowing upon him the rank of Knight Grand Cross of the Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George for the eminent services rendered by him during his long career in the Public Service."

In doing so, His Excellency said:—I feel sure that the creation of our late Governor to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George has given general satisfaction in the Colony. His long and distinguished career is, I believe, to be commemorated in this Colony in a manner very suitable and I think it is very fitting that he should have received from his Sovereign whom he has served so faithfully such a tribute of His Majesty's favour as that now bestowed. The members of this Council where Sir Henry May sat as Colonial Secretary and as Governor for so many years will, I feel sure, wish to record the satisfaction of the community on the Honour that has been conferred on him.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—I have much pleasure in seconding.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

His Excellency:—Honourable members will also observe that the King has been pleased to create Mr. Stubbs, the Governor designate, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and has also appointed Lady Stubbs to be a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. I therefore propose that the Honourable members send the following telegram to Sir Reginald Stubbs:—"The members of the Legislative Council, on behalf of the Colony desire to convey to you and Lady Stubbs hearty congratulations on the honour which the King has been pleased to confer."

The proposal was unanimously agreed to.

VACANCIES FILLED.

His Excellency:—A vacancy has occurred on the Public Works Committee by reason of the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. I therefore appoint the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr to take his place. A further vacancy has occurred on the Standing Law Committee by reason of the retirement of Mr. David Landale. I therefore appoint the Hon. Mr. Johnstons to serve.

HAWKERS' LICENCES.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak asked:—

1. There being numerous complaints regarding the refusal of the Police Department to issue hawkers' licences in many cases, will the Government state:—

(a) What was the largest number of hawkers' licences that had ever been issued, and what is the total number of current licences that have been issued to date?

(b) In view of the fact that the refusal to issue such licences may operate hardly on many deserving poor people, and of the consideration that those who are unable to obtain such licences may go to swell the number of bad characters in this Colony, whether instructions will be given to the Captain Superintent of Police not to withhold licences from applicants therefor, unless they are known to be bad characters?

2. In the case of boys arrested for hawking without a licence, will the Government have the law so amended as to empower the Magistrates to punish the parents or guardians instead of the boys themselves?

The Hon. Colonal Secretary replied as follows:—

1. (a). The largest number issued in any one year was 11,324, in 1918. 8,468 licences have been issued to date in 1919, but a large number issued in 1918 are not yet due for renewal.

(b). It is not proposed at present to refuse to issue licences unless there is some good reason for doing so.

2. The Government does not propose to amend the law in the manner suggested. The principle of vicarious responsibility in criminal law, unless a party is an accessory either before or after the act, is not recognised in our legislation.

MR. ALABASTER'S QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., asked a series of questions, which, together with the answers, are given below:—

Question.

1. When will the section of Coronation Road to the North of Fife Street be completed so as to develop building sites and to provide through traffic with a direct route to the Taipo and Castle Peak Roads?

Answer.

The completion of the section of Coronation Road referred to involves certain negotiations with the lessees of a large farm lot which obstructs the route of the road. It is not at present possible to say when arrangements admitting of the continuation of this portion of the road will be completed.

Question.

2. Will the Government construct a temporaty ricksha road from a point on the Yaumati-Kowloon City Road to the main gate of the Old Kowloon Walled City, so as to render the walled city and numerous houses to the West it accessible by wheeled vehicles from Yaumati?

Answer.

A path suitable for jinrikishas in the position suggested is desirable and the question of its construction will be considered.

Question.

3. Is it a fact that the new market at Samsuipo has no supply of fresh water?

Answer.

The market is supplied with fresh water from a well, the water being pumped into a tank.

Question.

4. Is it a fact that there are about 200 modern buildings (including a Public Dispensary, a temple and several *factories*) at New Samsuipo accommodating about 6,000 people, who have no fresh water supply except 3 street stand-pipes?

Answer.

There are approximately 200 buildings. The number of the occupants in not known. There are three stand-pipes on the new reclamation, and there are ten stand-pipes in old Shamshuipo, within reasonable distance.

Question.

5. Is it a fact that there are about 2,400 boat-builders at Chsung Sha-wan to the North West of Samsuipo, who have no fresh water supply, except 4 shallow wells surrounded by rubbish heaps and manure pits?

(Continued on Page 6.)

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.		
H.K. & S. Banks	b.	$680
Marine Insurances.		
Cantons	sa.	$437½
North Chinas	b.	$220
Unions	s.	$190
Yangtszes	b.	$242½
Far Easterns	n.	$ 26
Fire Insurances.		
China Fires	n.	$141
H. K. Fires	b.	$325
Shipping.		
Douglases	b.	$ 89
Steamboats	b.	$ 22½
Indos (Pref.)	n.	$ 32
Indos (Def.)	n.	$153
Shells	sa.	195/-
Ferries	b.	$33
Refineries.		
Sugars	b.	$158
Malabons	b.	$ 35
Mining.		
Kailans	b.	50/-
Langkats		
Shanghai Loans	b.	t. 19½
S'hai Explorations		
Raubs	b.	2.10
Tronohs	b.	45/3
Urals	b. cum all	52/-
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H.K. Wharves	b.	$ 93
K. Docks	b. $152	s. 154
S'hai Docks	b.	$135
N. Engineerings	b.	$ 24
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.		
Centrals	b.	$113
H.K. Hotels	b.	$99
L'Tuves t.	b. $115	sa. 115½
H'phreys Est.	n.	$8.10
K'loon Lands	b.	$46
L. Reclamations	n.	$175
West Points	b.	$77
Cotton Mills.		
Ewos	b.	t. 270
Kung Yiks	b.	t. 32½
Lau Kung Mows	n.	t. 172½
Orientals	n.	t. 91
S'hai Cottons	n.	t. 181
Yangtszepoos	b.	t. 12¼
Miscellaneous.		
Green Is.	b.	$ 7½
China Borneos	n.	$12½
China L.	b. $5.20	old b. 1.20 new
China Providents	b.	$ 7.60
Dairy Farms	n.	$28
H. K. Electrics	s.	$74
Macao Electrics	n.	$33½
Ropes	b.	$31½
Trams, LowLevel	n.	$7½
Trams, Peak, old	b.	ex. div. $7½
Trams, Peak, new	b.	cts. 85
Laundries	b.	$ 3¾
Steel Foundries	n.	$12
U. Waterboats	b.	$13
Watsons	b.	$5
Wm. Powells	b.	$11½
Wiseman's	n.	$30

Hongkong, June 5, 1919.

Answer.

The boat-building establishments in the area between Sai Kok and Laichikok employ some 470 persons. In common with the large majority of inhabitants of the New Territories they get their water supply from wells. The allegations as to the number of wells and their location have not been investigated.

Question.

6. Is it a fact that there is no fresh water fire service at Cheung Sha-wan or Samsuipo and that most of the buildings are inaccessible from the Fire Float?

Answer.

It is the case that there is no fresh water fire service. All the buildings can be reached by hose from the fire-float. A new motor fire-engine is due to arrive very shortly and it is proposed to use this in conjunction with the fire-float in the case of fires at some distance from the sea. By this means a very effective water pressure can be obtained.

Question.

7. Is it a fact that the Kowloon Reservoir has considerably more water in it this year than at the same period last year, and that the mains from the Reservior run within easy distance and at a convenient level for supplying Samsuipo and Cheung Sha-wan?

Answer.

7. The reply to the question is in the affirmative. There is only one main.

Question.

8. When will an adequate supply of water (1) for domestic use, (2) for fire service be provided for (a) New Samsuipo and (b) Cheung Sha-wan?

Answer.

In 1914 the reclamation and laying out of new Shamshipo were at their commencement, and it was not possible to make provision for a water supply. The place has recently developed with great rapidity and an adequate water service has for some time past been

(Continued on Page 6.)

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Exquisite Dancing Exhibition

Miss PHILLIS FAYS

A well known Australian Danseuse will give a brilliant exhibition of fancy Dancing at the Victoria To-night.

Don't Miss the opportunity.

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

WILL SAIL

THURSDAY, 12 JUNE

at 12 noon

from her buoy.

IMPORTANT

Visitors are specially requested to leave the ship by 11 a.m.

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NOTICE.

On and after 1st. July next, the hours of business will be as follows:—

GENERAL STORE, WINE DEPARTMENT and WAREHOUSE.	8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays, 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.	8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (including Saturdays). Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1919.

THEATRE ROYAL

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Booking at MOUTRIE'S

Read what the Press says about this wonderful film.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE:—In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 9th. June, 1919.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1919.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A considerable quantity of Mild Steel Plates, Sizes 4' x 8' x ¼" and 4' x 8' x ½". Offers are solicited. KITTING & CO., 18, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 8.)

urgently required. An improved service for the Kowloon Peninsula is also a matter of pressing necessity. At present the whole supply comes through one 12" main. During the war it has been impossible to get new material, but a new 18" main for the general service and the pipes and accessories for a complete Shamshuipo service are on order. It is not known when they will be delivered. It is not proposed to provide a water service at Cheung Sha Wan until further progress has been made with the reclamation and laying out in this neighbourhood.

PROTECTION OF MARINE STORES.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance for the more effectual protection of marine stores.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

From the "Objects and Reasons" we take the following:—The object of this Bill is to prevent thefts which take place in and in the neighbourhood of the harbour of marine stores which are defined so as to include coal, and though based upon the provisions of Ordinance 4 of 1875, it is much wid r in its scope than that Ordinance inasmuch as coal and marine stores belonging to companies, firms, and individuals as well as to the Crown are liable to be stolen. The Ordinance also includes for the first time marine hawkers as well as dealers in marine stores and compels such hawkers as well as dealers to take out a licence for that purpose with the proviso that such hawkers can only apply for licence through a dealer, who is required to put up security for such hawker. Such licence is granted and held at the discretion of the Captain Superintendent of Police on such conditions as to fees and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council. Every dealer in marine stores is required to keep a book with reference to such stores. Clause 6 enables the police to inspect the goods of the dealer or hawker and the books and papers of the dealer. Clause 7 prohibits a dealer in or hawker of marine stores from selling provisions of any kind. Clause 8 restricts a marine stores hawker to buying stores of the same kind or kinds as the dealer who stands security for him. Clause 9 prohibits a marine stores hawker from selling any marine stores of any kind. Clause 10 enacts a penalty for being found in possession of any marine stores and not being able to account for same. Clause 11, which owing to modern commercial conditions has to be wider in its area than section 11 of Ordinance 4 of 1875, prohibits dredging without the written permission of the Harbour Master in certain waters if within 100 yards of any wharf or dock or shipping or victualling or engineering or repairing yard. Clause 13 refers to certain marks on certain of His Majesty's stores and enacts a penalty for the unlawful application of such marks to such stores. Clause 14 enacts a penalty for obliterating marks on His Majesty's stores. Clause 15 confers power to apprehend suspected offenders, and clause 16 empowers the police to stop and search boats and persons on suspicion.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the registration of births and deaths.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to carry out the recommendation which was recently made bythe Medical Board to the effect that it is desirable to include in any medical certificate of the cause of death a statement as to whether any and what anaesthetic was administered in the course of the illness preceding the death, and how long before death.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to render far more deterrent the powers of a Court with regard to punishing persons in possession of arms, it being felt that in many cases persons in possession of arms are potential armed robbers and have every intention of committing armed robbery, and should be dealt with severely, in a bad case. Sections 2, 3, 4, and are all drafted with a view to carrying out the object of making the punishments more severe and the amended section 28 (as amended by section 6 of this Ordinance) introduces extra severity in the punishments in the following two respects, namely:—(1) by enabling two magistrates sitting together to impose a fine not exceeding 2,000 dollars and imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, and (2) where a longer term of imprisonment is desired, by giving power to the magistrate or magistrates, upon the application of the Captain Superintendent of Police or his deputy, to commit for trial, in which case the Judge of the Supreme Court has power to inflict sentence of imprisonment up to seven years. Section 7 of this Bill contains the necessary consequential amendments which follow on the above power to commit for trial.

END OF THE WAR.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to make provision for determining the date of the termination of the present war, and for purposes connected therewith.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to make provision with reference to the fixing of the date of the Termination of the Present War both generally and as between His Majesty and any particular State and in accordance with the Home Act, 8 & 9 Geo. 5, ch. 59 it is enacted that such date shall be the same date as is declared by His Majesty by Order in Council under that Home Act. At the same time, however, an exception is made (as in section 1 of the Home Act) in the following case, namely:—"Where the context otherwise requires of any provision in any contract, deed, or other instrument referring expressly or impliedly, and in whatever form of words, to the present war, or the present hostilites". There is also a proviso (based on the proviso in section 1 of the Home Act) to the effect that "in the case of any Ordinance, Proclamation, or Order issued by the Governor, conferring powers on any Government Department or on any Public officer exercisable during the continuance of the present war, if it appears to Governor that it is expedient that the powers shall cease before the date so fixed as aforesaid, the Governor in Council may fix some earlier date for the termination of those powers."

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION.

The Hon. Attorney General, moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance for the better Prevention of Corruption.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Ordinance is to introduce into this Colony such of the provisions of the English Acts of 1906 and 1916 re the prevention of corruption as appear to be applicable to the circumstance of the Colony, and, in framing section 2 (i), it has been thought advisable, in all cases of corruption falling within this Ordinance, to make the maximum term of imprisonment 2 years, so as to correspond with Ordinance 1 of 1898 section 3. It does not seem necessary to introduce here the provisions of the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, as there is no Municipal in Hongkong. Section 1 is intended to remove a doubt as to whether this Ordinance affects Ordinance 1 of 1898.

BANK OF CANTON.

The Hon. Mr. Alabaster moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the Bank of Canton Limited to convert its silver capital into gold.

In doing so, he said that by Order No. 37 it was the duty of the mover of the first reading of a Bill to explain its objects, but in the present case he need not dwell on that as the explanations were fully set forth in the memorandum which had been printed. The Bill was intended to enable local dollar companies to take advantage of the present high rate of exchange and convert their capital into gold should that meet with the approval of the shareholders. There were three Companies which desired to do so, all of which did a considerable amount of business in countries where gold currency circulated and it is the object of the Bill to enable those who think that if the conversion is to be done the time to do it is now if it is to be done at all.

The Bill then passed its first reading.

In moving the second reading, the Hon. Mr. Alabaster said the Bill contained restraining clauses which rendered it necessary to secure royal instructions in the case of companies which carried on business of banking so that the Bill would not come into force until His Majesty's pleasure had been signified by notice of allowance or disallowance.

The Bill then passed its second and third readings.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

The Hon Mr. Dodwell moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the Incorporation of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the incorporation of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong and to vest in such corporation all property of the Missions now held in the names of various trustees some of whom are dead, and to enable the Corporation to manage such property.

In doing so, he said hon. members were well aware of the fact that the Missions to Seamen carried out some very valuable work in the Colony for seamen. The committee found increasing difficulty in carrying on the work under present conditions, and the Bill would greatly facilitate the work of that Committee if the the Mission was incorporated.

The Bill passed its first reading.

The Council then adjourned until to-day week.

TRAINING TIMES.

There were further training gallops at Happy Valley this morning. The sand course, over which the gallops were timed, was very holding after last night's rain. Details:—

Red Ensign (Gegg), ¾ mile.—36 4/5; 1.10 2/5; 1.44 2/5.

Bend Or (Sedgwick), ¾ mile.—37 4/5; 1.13; 1.47 2/5.

Rochester (Doyle), ¾ mile.—1.12; 1.44 4/5.

Paper Money (Gegg), ¾ mile.—37; 1.11 3/5; 1.44.

Malcolm (Sutton) and Dun Duke (Boy), ¾ mile.—36.4/5; 1.10.2/5; 1.44.3/5.

Victory Star (Sutton), ¾ mile.—49.3/5; 1.31.2/5; 2.05.

Flyford (Boy) and Rheostat (Adams), ¾ mile.—39.4/5; 1.14.2/5; 1.49.

Alexander (Gegg), ¾ mile.—36 3/5; 1.10 2/5; 1.41 2/5.

Meymoon (Doyle), ¾ mile.—37; 1.11; 1.44 3/5.

Viola (Gegg), ¾ mile.—36 1/5; 1.12 1/5; 1.45.

Lord Lorne (Boy), ¾ mile.—36; 1.11; 1.42.

Dusky (Sutton), ¾mile.—36.1/5; 1.11.3/5; 1.46.

Hector (Mody) and Excelsior (Boy), ¾ mile.—38.4/5; 1.12.3/5; 1.47.

Greymouse (Doyle), ¾ mile.—1.49.

Eaton Boy (Sedgwick), ¾ mile.—37.1/5; 1.12.3/5; 1.47.3/5.

Aidlog II (Sedgwick), ¾ mile.—40.1/5; 1.17; 1.52.3/5.

Vivat (Boy) and Morning Star (Sutton), ¾ mile.—37.1/5; 1.12; 1.46.2/5.

Gentle Cat (Sutton), last ½ mile of ¾ mile.—34; 1.07.

Wedding Bells (Sedgwick), last ½ mile of 5 furlongs.—35.2/5; 1.08.

Pink Eye (Boy), 1 mile.—38.4/5; 1.16; 1.51; 2.26.

Whilst a ferry launch was crossing over to Hongkong from Yaumati yesterday, a Chinese male passenger accidently fell overboard when the launch was near the Kowloon Naval Yard. In response to the call for assistance, a Police launch hurried up and helped in the search which was without result, as the passenger was not seen again.

SHAKESPEARE FOR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Ben Greet recently at the Pavilion Theatre, Mile End, added "The Taming of the Shrew" to his Shakespeare for schools repertoire, and the 2,000 children who packed the theatre thoroughly enjoyed a vivacious rendering of the play, in which Mr. Greet as Grumio, Mr. Frederic Sergent as Petruchio, and Miss Beatrice Wilson as Katherine splendidly rendered the principal parts. The success of these matinees for the children has been exceptional, and steadily the number of theatres visited has been increased. Crouch End and Wimbledon were being added to the list which already includes Woolwich, Balham, Hammersmith, Canning Town, Clapham Junction, Stoke, Newington, Hackney, and Chelsea. Evening performances have also been given in the East End. "Henry V." will be also staged.

DAY BY DAY.

A final draft for £33, being the surplus from the sale of work has been sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes. No. 115, is the winning number in the raffle for the peacock cushion in Chinese embroidery.

***

The hearing of the case in which Cassum Ahmed, draper, of Wellington Street, was charged with selling to customers rolls of wool bearing a false trade mark, was resumed before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy this afternoon. The case was again adjourned.

***

Two stalwart youths who, by the likeness they bore to each other, must be twins, faced Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Police Court to-day, one of them being in the dock, charged with picking a sum of $22 from the pocket of another Chinese, and the other in the witness box, being called there by his brother to give evidence as to his "irreproachable" character. Mr. Lindsell had a suspicion that as they bore such a strong physical resemblance to each other, they very likely also bore a moral resemblance. So he asked of the twin in the witness box:—"What are you doing?"—"I have no work."—"Who is supporting you?"—"My mother supports us."—"You are a miserable pair of brothers," was his Worship's unexpected rejoinder as he passed sentence of three months on the thief, who had had a previous conviction.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Berry, Carlton Hotel, from Singapore.
Cafwan, from Paris.
Continents, from San Francisco.
Eadie, from New York.
Florencio Reyes the Hon. British Consul, from Manila.
Frank Zech, care Pacific Mail Steamship Agent, from New York.
Gallagher, passenger s.s. Asia from Medan.
Horne, Post Office, from London.
Kahn Samuel Retransmitted. from Shanghai, from New York.
Karanjia from Narrogin W.A.
Leonard Simpson passenger Arratoon Apcar, from Calcutta.
Lira, from Rangoon.
Vaile, from Sydney.

J. K. GIBSON.
Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 29, 1919.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

Satahakupan, Hee Mingkee West Camp, from Tokio.
Winghingloo, from Kobe.
Chahseng, from Kobe.
Ashang, from San Francisco.
Yanhingloong Central, from Yokohama.
Chinmeisang Chungfung, from Shanghai.
Paul Loving, Passenger Tenyo Maru, from Yokohama.
Hingwui, from Shanghai.
Liiyeuntsi, No. 28, Yilitsin Street, from Peking.
Harry Hiers, s.s. Empress of Russia, from Southbenhing.
Taifookshingtai, from Dairen.
Bosbois, from New York.
Wangyung, Kongho Hotel, from Shanghai.
Wingchungshing, Winglock Street, from Yokohama.
Kianguan, from Amoy.
Joohongseng, Robinson Road, from Shanghai.
Baer, Hongkong Hotel from Yokohama.
Sakata, Natsubara, from Kobe.
Ford, Jardine, from Tientsin.
Kinshing, from Kobe.
Chentzilin Yueneei, Western Market, from Kobe.
Hulianghsien Chunghuan,

H. C. CARSTENSEN,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong May 30, 1919.

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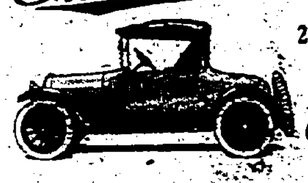

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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.

Prompt attention [illegible]

What the Press Said

— OF —

AMBASSADOR JAMES W. GERARD'S

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

FOLLOWING ITS OPENING, MARCH 10th, 1918,

— AT THE —

Knickerbocker Theatre

NEW YORK.

N.Y. EVENING SUN.

To judge by the enthusiasm of last night's audience at the opening of "My Four Years in Germany," dramatized from Ambassador Gerard's book, the film is going to be a success. It was an enjoyable experience to be at the Knickerbocker for the opening, just to participate in the patriotic demonstration if for no other reason.

A great deal of skill is used in presenting the episodes from Mr. Gerard's experience during his four years as Ambassador to Germany.

The real emotional appeal of the piece comes after a scene in which Mr. Gerard gets his passports and von Jagow says sneeringly: "Well, 'America won't fight anyhow.'" Then a number of scenes telling of America's participation in the war are shown as an answer to Germany's sneer. Last night's audience showed a high pitch of enthusiasm. Men and women clapped their hands until they were sore and shouted until their throats were hoarse.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

It is a plain statement of facts, by Ambassador James W. Gerard. It is dignified and impressive, and the things which are shown on the screen, actual scenes, will do more to rouse the thoughtless to action than a million reels of quasi-patriotic films, with their big-eyed Belgian maidens and their bestial Boche.

Such a picture is bound to give one pause, and it is probable that every man who leaves the theatre feels that he hasn't even a right to the clothes he is wearing.

The prisoners of war are starving and going mad. They are beaten and tortured and interned with Russians suffering from typhus. The German prisoners of war are also shown. Their treatment is quite different, presumably because their jailers lack "Kultur."

NEW YORK HERALD.

"My Four Years in Germany," meaning James W. Gerard's record of his ambassadorship in Berlin, a photoplay of patriotic value and artistic importance, was received last night upon its presentation in the Knickerbocker Theatre with an outburst of applause and cheering unprecedented at such entertainments.

Mr. Gerard, the last American Ambassador at Berlin, was present, and in response to calls from the spectators made a brief address at the close of the presentation in which he referred to President Wilson as the one man in the world who can bring the war to a successful end.

The photoplay is an adaptation of Mr. Gerard's book of the same title, and owing to the elaborate care exercised in casting and production in every detail, the narrative becomes intensely dramatic when pictured on the screen.

NEW YORK WORLD.

A moving picture version of "My Four Years in Germany," the book published by Former Ambassador Gerard shortly after his return from Berlin was shown before a packed house last night in the Knickerbocker Theatre.

The picture is a record of political events from the time when the German Government, convinced that a war was necessary to save militarism, brought on the conflict, up to the present day.

Several meetings between Mr. Gerard and the Kaiser were shown on the screen, including the interview in which the Kaiser declared he would stand no nonsense from America after the war. How it was planned in Berlin to sink the Lusitania, how the Germans finally agreed to abandon ruthless submarine warfare, how they finally gave Mr. Gerard only six hours' notice of the resumption of ruthless warfare, how they told him America would not fight and how America is getting ready to fight, were shown graphically.

The picure should prove a valuable piece of American propaganda.

NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The picturized version of "My Four Years in Germany" adapted from the book of the same name by former Ambassador Gerard, was shown last evening for the first time on the screen of the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Closely following the printed revelations made by Mr. Gerard the photodrama is intensely clear-cut and impressive. The audience sat literally on the edge of the chairs, absorbed in the unfolding of this diplomatic drama. Interest was so intense, that even applause was checked.

Pictures of German court life, in the opening reels, showed the Kaiser, Crown Prince and the German war lords. The events leading up to the break between this country and Germany and Ambassador Gerard's request for passports, made thrilling material. In the end the answer was given to Germany's taunt: "America won't fight," by showing scenes of the new American army and navy.

DRAMATIC MIRROR.

In his book, "My Four Years in Germany" Ambassador James W. Gerard gave to the English-speaking world a document of vital import and unusual interest, primarily showing the reasons why America could do nothing else but go to war. The motion picture adaptation gives to the screen the outstanding incidents of the book. That the result is a huge success is best illustrated by the reception the film received on the occasion of the opening performance of an indefinite engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre. A fairly typical audience cheered, shouted and applauded. Those present were not displaying emotional hysteria either. It was genuinely stirred enthusiasm, overpowering and uncontrollable.

EXHIBITORS' TRADE REVIEW.

With the number of so-called "War pictures" on the market—one or two of them excellent and the others so palpably faked and false—it is refreshing, to say the least, to view one like "My Four Years in Germany."

How anyone, no race or creed barred, could view this picture and not be thrilled to the very core is beyond conception. It is a truly wonderful picturization of events, historically true, taken from the book of the same name, by Ambassador James W. Gerard, and visualized in a manner both interesting and entertaining.

The photography is perfect, the interior settings lifelike to the minutest detail, the exteriors well chosen and the acting of the principals and entire cast beyond criticism.

The portrayal of the Kaiser and his staff, the treatment accorded the Russian and English prisoners by the Germans; the capturing and deportation of the Belgian women, the killing off of the old and the young; the shooting of other prisoners en route to the prison camps to avoid feeding them; all these and more are shown in a manner too lifelike, perhaps, but all in a manner that can't but bring the war "home" to those who view this picture.

The war with all its attending horrors cannot appear pleasing to a beholder, but it is interesting to learn at first hand just what "our boys" are going up against, and the masterly struggle of one of them who "promised dad I'd get six of 'em," is realistic in the extreme. He "gets" his six Germans, one after the other, and winds up by rescuing a comrade from the last.

The last reel is an answer to the Germans "The American won't fight," and picturization of Mr. Gerard's reply "They won't, eh!" Scene after scene shows the U. S. troops training, marching and the West Point cadets in their wonderful machine like parade, compared to the Kaiser's finest hussars with their "goose-step."

"The picture will be a box office winner for any exhibitor and too much praise cannot be given it.

NEW YORK EVENING MAIL.

Former Ambassador James W. Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany" had its first presentation as a photoplay last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The most significant occurrence of the evening was the enthusiasm which greeted interpolated pictures of United States troops, an enthusism which gathered force until the theatre was ringing with cheers.

The photoplay loses no opportunity to impress the spectator with the supposition that the Sarajevo incident was not accidental, but coolly and carefully planned by the German emperor and his advisors.

Two of the most interesting scenes of the picture are Mr. Gerard's visit to the prisoners' camp at Wittenberg and that in which he is given his passports. The German government, it will be recalled, at first refused to supply Mr. Gerard and his official family with passports until he had signed an agreement whereby America promised to release German boats interned at American piers. Mr. Gerard's refusal to sign on the dotted line and his statement that before doing so he "would stay in Germany until Hell freezes over" supplied one of the exciting incidents of the evening. The audience applauded the scene wildly.

NEW YORK EVENING GLOBE.

The screen version of Ambassador Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," had its first public presentation at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. The picture begins with the Zabern incident and ends with the Ambassador asking for his passports.

Those who read the book will find that the main incidents of the story of the intrigue and German perfidy shown with lifelike detail. The chief characters in this great world drama are drawn with truth, and the story is held together with fine touches of the art of picture making. There are shown numerous audiences with the Kaiser, and real German bluster is seen in the war lord's threat to the ambassador that "After this war Germany will stand for no nonsense from the United States." There is also pictured the Teutonic boast that America won't fight—a boast that has been made childish by the present appearance of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers in France.

Other pictures shown from the book include Germany's treatment of prisoners of war, the effort to bottle up the British fleet, which was frustrated through information furnished by Mr. Gerard; the brutality of the Germans toward the women and children of Belgium and northern France, and the attitude of the German people toward their government. At no time is it necessary to point out the German atrocities, but to show the effect of the Kaiser to dominate the world.

The picture undoubtedly will have a great influence upon all those who see it, and should be a great factor in stirring up the people of the country to look our war conditions squarely in the face. They will have a chance to see pictured many things that do not greatly impress when seen merely on the printed page. Ambassador Gerard, who was among those who saw the picture at its first public presentation, made a short address.

MOVING PICTURE NEWS.

Ambassador James W. Gerard's widely read book, "My Four Years in Germany," relating his experiences as representative of the United States Government in the centre of Prussianism, makes a stirring patriotic propaganda as rendered into film form by Charles A. Logue, who prepared a scenario, and by William Nigh, who directed. Last Sunday night at the Knickerbocker Theatre when the film received its premiere presentation, there was hardly a minute when the house did not ring with applause that turned into cheers. All the wily diplomacy with which the heads of the German nation sought to deceive the United States through its presentation, all the atrocities witnessed by Mr. Gerard, such as the mistreatment of the English prisoners, the deportation of helpless Belgian women, perpetrated without regard for any sense of international law these and a large assortment of views of Allied troops on the march make capital seeing for the man who goes into the theatre ready to have his emotions stirred against the common enemy.

S. Jay Kaufman in NEW YORK GLOBE.

Add "My Four Years in Germany" to the pictures—that tiny list of them—that are memorable. Last night former Ambassador Gerard's book was flashed on a screen at the Knickerbocker Theatre before a magnificent audience—motors round to Ninth Avenue—and not a person left the theatre until the end. Which end was a word from Mr. Gerard himself. The value of the picture is obvious. But from the movie standpoint it is of more value because in the facts it puts a great slump into the atrociouss stories usually filmed. What's more, no compromise is made. Each fact, vouched for by Mr. Gerard, was done by William Nigh in thorough fashion. In this audience were people one doesn't often see at movie first nights. Among them Marshall McCarthy, who said: "I want to see it again."

Showing on SATURDAY, and MONDAY, June 7th and 9th at Theatre Royal.
Usual Prices. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

ALLIES' SHOULD SAVE RUSSIA.

—:o:—

FORMER BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S VIEWS.

London, April 10.—Sir George Buchanan, who was Ambassdor at Petrograd during the war, had a crowded audience in Edinburgh, when under the auspices of the Philosophical Institution, he delivered an address on "Russia and Great Britain; Their Relations Under the Empire, the Provisional Government and the Bolshevists." Lord Provost Sir J. Larne Macleod presided.

Sir George Buchanan said that when he entered the diplomatic service forty-three years ago, he, like the majority, regarded Russia as the traditional enemy of Britain, for the Crimean War had left a legacy of mutual enmity, but he had since become an ardent advocate of Russo-British friendship. After alluding to Russia's heavy handicap of an incompetent government, that would neither conduct the war with efficiency nor organise the vast country's vast natural resources [illegible] the revolution was a [illegible] spectacle of a people worn [illegible] by suffering and privations, [illegible] those patience and powers of endurance were exhausted. Tsarism and the other commissaries were but [illegible] of his empire of Tsars. Lenin had [illegible] from Germany and [illegible] accepted the assistance of German agents to organise his forces, but he had done that for a set purpose and was not, like many of his followers, a paid German agent.

Sir George spoke of the murder of members of the imperial family, a crime which he could neither palliate nor condone. The emperor was far from being a bloodthirsty tyrant, as his executioners represented him, and under his rule Russia was a happier and more prosperous country than it would ever be under the merciless tyranny of the present de facto government. Nor did he or the empress ever contemplate the betrayal either of their country or of the Allied cause, and their murders could not be justified on that account. Had such crimes as those of which the Bolshevists had been guilty been committed under the empire a storm of indignation would have swept through our country, but now, even when innocent children like the little grand duchesses had been murdered in cold blood, hardly a voice was raised in condemnation of the crime, while in certain quarters one found a latent sympathy with their murderers.

RUSSIA A PATHETIC FIGURE.

Russia had for the time being ceased to exist as a political entity. Her voice no longer carried weight in the council chambers of Europe. She was indeed a tragic and pathetic figure. During the first two years of the war she spent herself in an effort that exhausted her and she had not strength to endure to the end. Had she not made that stand France would have been crushed before we could have come to her assistance. Germany might have won the war. We should, therefore remember that though Russia did not share in our triumph, though the Russian flag with its blood-stained laurels no longer floated side by side with the standards of her allies, Russia had none the less contributed her share to our final victory.

Was it not then our duty to acquit the debt of honour which we owed her? Was it not right we should try to save her suffering people from the remorseless tyranny under which they were groaning? If we were to be consistent, if we were not to draw a fine distinction between German autocratic militarism and Bolshevist autocratic terrorism we could not leave Russia to her fate. Lenin, like the German emperor, aimed at world domination, and openly avowed his intention of creating a new Europe in which Bolshevism was to reign supreme. Before the conclusion of the armistice Lenin predicted that the Allies would impose such humiliating terms on Germany that the latter would turn Bolshevist. And he expressed the confident hope that [illegible] Russia and Germany would then be able to continue the struggle against the Allies long enough to provoke revolutionary risings in their countries. He realised that Bolshevism, if confined to Russia, was doomed. He was, therefore, making tremendous efforts to turn Central Europe into one great Bolshevist camp, and he had, it would appear, already succeeded in winning over Hungary to his side.

POLICY OF ISOLATION.

To prevent the spread of Bolshevist poison, Sir George Buchanan said it had been proposed to draw a sanitary cordon round Russia, and to isolate her completely. He personally believed that such a policy would in the end cost us more, and be less effective, than were we to strike boldly at the heart of the disease and eradicate the cancer that was sapping Russia's vital energies. Though we could not employ conscripted troops for that purpose, volunteers for service in Russia might be forthcoming when the men who had been demobilised had had a few months' rest at home.

One could never, as had been suggested, hope to save Russia by economic relief alone. Military assistance and economic relief must go hand in hand if we were to help the Russians to free themselves from Bolshevist tyranny. The [illegible] would suffice to sound the death knell of Bolshevism as a political force. The other alternative open to us, that of withdrawing our troops and leaving Russia to work out her own salvation, would leave an indelible stain on the British name, for it would be tantamount to delivering over to certain death those who, in answer to our summons, had rallied round our flag, while it would inevitably throw Russia sooner or later into the arms of Germany.

There would be no permanent peace in the world if we ever allowed Germany to control Russia's vast man-power and untold natural wealth. There was another danger. Lenin was not only inciting our Indian fellow-subjects to revolt, but was turning his attention to China, in the hope of drawing recruits to maintain himself in power. To leave him time to do so would be a suicidal policy.

The Russian problem was the dominating factor in the European situation, and our interest and our honour both demanded that we should face it with courage and determination. To shrink from doing so was a confession of impotence that would render vain all our sacrifices in the war. God grant that at some no distant time a new, free and united Russia might once more stretch out the hand of friendship to us, and [illegible] by our side along the road [illegible] of progress and [illegible]

STRAITS RICE CONTROL.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SHOPS OPENED.

Penang, May 28.—At a meeting at the office of the Agent for the Food Controller, Commander Macintyre explained that under Food Control thirteen shops had been opened in different parts of Penang for the sale of Burma and Siam rice. The scheme was working satisfactorily and it was intended to open others where quantities of two gantangs and less will be on sale for poorer people at fixed prices. There is a good supply of Burma rice in Penang and 50,000 bags of Siam rice were coming from Singapore where there were good supplies of Siam and Saigon. In the F.M.S. supplies were sufficient for about two months. The new supply of Siam rice from Singapore should meet the Penang demands till the end of June when a new distribution scheme would be introduced under which Penang would distribute all parboiled and Burma rice, except to Johore and Singapore will distribute Siam rice only on cards [illegible] There would be [illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

DAIRY FARMS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The British military authorities have established model dairy farms at Bassorah, Amara, Kut, Bagdad, Ramadi, Hillah, and Nasiriah, says *Commerce Reports*. These are managed by experts and the milk is treated under hygienic conditions. Each farm has been equipped with an up-to-date dairy plant and machinery and the whole dairy produce, consisting of milk, cream, and butter, is turned over to the military hospitals. Large numbers of cattle have been imported from India and efforts are being put forth to improve and increase the herds in Mesopotamia.

NINGPO MERCHANTS REFUSE JAPANESE GOODS.

A cargo of Japanese piecegoods valued between Taels 6,000 and 8,000 is lying on the Bund in Ningpo because the students and merchants of the place have forbidden its acceptance by the merchant to whom the goods was consigned. The goods arrived on the Hsin Peking owned by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Sometime ago, a Ningpo merchant received a quantity of Japanese piece goods. He explained that he had ordered the goods before the boycott was inaugurated and that he was unable to make any change. The merchants and students permitted the goods to be accepted. But a few days ago a second consignment of Japanese goods arrived for the same merchant, and after an investigation was made, the students and merchant societies warned him against accepting the goods.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

Some of the leading business men in Japan, says the *Kobe Herald* are now considering a project to construct a new submarine cable between Japan and America under the auspices of both the Japanese and American Governments. A meeting of the chief promoters was held on May 12 in Tokyo, when Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Uchida, Baron Okura, and Mr. Asano were present. Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Uchida delivered speeches emphasising the necessity of constructing a new line between the two countries under Government control, and subsequently twelve commissioners were appointed to make investigations. It is stated that there are now two plans, one for a line running parallel with the present line and the other for a line from San Francisco to Japan via Vancouver. It is estimated that the former plan will cost approximately Y. 54,000,000 and the latter about Y. 37,000,000.

HANKOW TRADE.

The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular of May 21 states:—Finance:—Bills were offering fairly freely during the week under review. There was also some demand for T. T. both Sterling and Yen. Taels T. T. on Shanghai fell to 96.95 Chinese market, as there was little demand, and the Chinese were operating among themselves shipping Dollars to Shanghai and selling against them. If this continues foreign banks will probably have to import. Dollars rose from 71.-71.2 to 71.1 and 71.3 buyers and sellers respectively and closed a little easier. Interest:—15%. Changsha exchange:—26. Exports:—The demand from Europe is still very good, especially for seeds and beans, and no doubt a very large business could be done, if it were not for the tonnage situation which seems to be worse than ever. A fair amount of business is being done in tallow and oil, while gallnuts are not in demand at all. Imports:—Piece goods:—The market is still very firm, with an active demand for whites and greys on account of shortage of stocks. Some forward business has been done in all descriptions of piece goods. Yarn:—The native yarn market is firmer with a better demand for July and August shipment. Clearances are good.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

According to investigations made by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, the rate of increase in the prices of various commodities in Tokyo and London during 1918 was very different, as is shown by the fact that in Tokyo the index number showed a rise of 58 between January and November, while it only showed an increase of 14 in London. In the case of daily necessities, during January and November the index number for vegetable oil in Tokyo rose by 57 against 19 in London. In the case of meat (beef, pork, fish, etc.) the Tokyo price advanced by 67, showing an increase of 33 as compared with the London price. The rate of increase in the price of preserved vegetable foodstuffs was 69 against a decrease of 21 in London. As regards clothes and fabrics, Tokyo showed an increase of 51, while London showed a decrease of 9. The reasons for such high prices in Tokyo are given as several. Apart from the inflation of currency, the price of rice increased owing to the higher level of living, the increased freight, wages and packing expenses. The increase in the price of barley was due to similar factors. In the case of rye, the price was increased by the shortage of output and cornering on the part of flour manufacturers. The rise in the price of wheat was due to the impossibility of import from America and the cornering of stocks by the flour manufacturers. Regarding clothes and fabrics, the price was generally speaking forced up by the high price of materials, the increased freights and wages, the shortage of cargo space and the increase of war-time insurance premiums and of exports and, in the case of the Oriental trade by the increased value of silver. In addition to the above statements, mention may be made of investigations by the Bank of Japan regarding the prices of commodities prevailing last year in New York. Prices then gradually rose until it reached its climax in July, and thence it showed a downward tendency to February this year. When Tokyo, London and New York prices are compared, the first mentioned city showed the highest increase of all, the rate being five times higher than in London and four times higher than in New York.

THE RICE MARKET.

Rangoon, 14th May.—The rice market was a little easier to-day owing to an Indian Miller having issued milling notices. This brought about a fall in the outside prices to Rs. 378 for May and Rs. 383 for June and July. Europe No. 1 was quoted at Rs. 427-8. for May, and Rs. 430 for June. One European Miller sold 2,000 bags at control price for June delivery. The paddy position was also easier, as paddy was coming into Rangoon. This was evidenced by the fact that shippers had received notices from millers to clear their stocks within 24 hours from the mill godowns. It was stated, however, that paddy owners would not accept Rs. 150 from outsiders. The amount coming in, however, must be small, as we hear millers are going to hold a meeting to-morrow to consider the question of approaching Government in the matter.

U. S. RECRUITS.

FIVE THOUSAND FOR PHILIPPINES.

Five thousand newly-enlisted recruits, at the rate of 1,000 a month, are (says the *Manila Times*) to be sent to the Philippines for the purpose of relieving men in the local military department who enlisted for the period of the war and those who have completed their full tour of foreign service, according to an announcement made by officials at Fort Santiago.

Although no definite word has been received here in regard to the matter, it is expected that the first 1,000 recruits of the 5,000, will arrive in Manila on the July transport. After that they are expected to reach port at the rate of 1,000 a month until the full 5,000 have been shipped.

Some of the recruits will replace "duration of the war" men and others who have served their tour of foreign duty at posts in China.

Some time ago Brigadier General Francis H. French asked the War Department for 5,100 men to replace every man in the Philippines and China who had enlisted for the period of the war, or who was enlisted to be sent to the United States for any other reason.

Orders published in the last issue of the Army and Navy Journal to be received in this city, say that the War Department has decided to send 4,834 recruits to the Philippine Department.

Officials at Fort Santiago are of the opinion that although the figures "4,834" were used in the Army and Navy Journal article, the War Department intends to send out here, the full 5,100 men asked for by General French.

They believe that the difference between the 4,834 recruits and the 5,100 men asked for, will be made up with men who are specialists in various branches of the military service.

All of the 4,834 recruits to be sent here are believed to be men who have recently enlisted in the Army and who have expressed a preference for service in the Philippines and China.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1919 commencing at 4.00 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be $1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1919.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the above pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road, Central will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after the date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON,
Manager.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

TO-DAY

(THURSDAY), June 5th.

D. M. GOODALL,
Manager.

PHONE 407.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

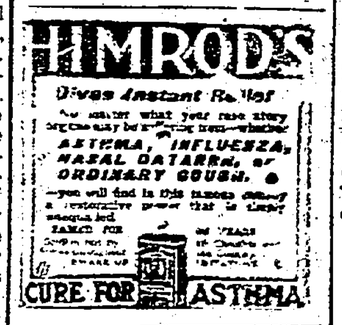
MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of "Hongkong Telegraph" Office or direct to No. 152 Wellington Street, first floor and to Messrs. Ribeiro and Silva, Old Supreme Court, Groundfloor.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief



CURE FOR ASTHMA

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/6 1/4
Demand	3/6 11/16
60 d/s	3/6 13/16
60 d/s	3/6 15/16
4 m/s	3/7 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	151
T/T Japan	159
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	82¼
T/T Java	204½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	5 28
Demand, Paris	5.28½

BUYING

4 m/s. D/C	3/7¾
4 m/s D/P	3/8
6 m/s. D/C	3/3⅛
60 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/8¼
60 d/s. San Francisco & New York	83⅝
4 m/s. Marks	Nom
4 m/s Francs	5.45½
6 m/s. Francs	5 50½
Demand Germany	—
Demand, New York	82⅜
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	170
Demand, Singapore	151
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	43½
Sovereign	5.55 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	41.50
Bar Silver, per oz	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER $100.

Hongkong 50 cts sub	$ ½ dis
" 0 "	$0.50 dis
" "	44 dis
C. coins	5½ dis

NOTICE.

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily — AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

NOTICE.—"Chiu Lin Fong, who has for some time past been employed by us as our Compradore, has now resigned from that position, and will henceforth possess no authority to act for us in anyway. All persons (if any) who have claims against him or ourselves in respect of anything done by him as our Compradore are requested to notify us of such claims before the 15th day of June next."

Dated this thirty-first day of May 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE:—The undersigned have been appointed sole agents in Hongkong for the Sale the "BATTLESHIP" brand of flour manufactured by the MOW SING and FOH SING FLOUR MILLS of WUSIEH and SHANGHAI.

H. SKOTT & CO.

Prince's Buildings
2 Chater Road
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1919.

Wm. POWELL LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighteenth ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's offices on Tuesday the 17th of June 1919 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of accounts to the 28th February 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th of June to the 17th June both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
H. O. HOLT.
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1919.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918) LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on Friday, the 6th June 1919, at 12 o'clock, NOON, pursuant to Section 66 (3) of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

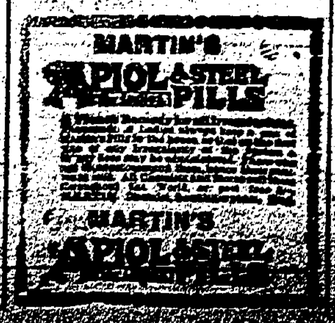
Hongkong, 29th May 1919.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January 1919.



BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorised in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $12,979,800.00
Reserve Funds ..... $ 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:
(Peking): Haiting, Tungchow, (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien, Ninlansan, Hsuanhua, (Chihli): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangiang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Cholushsien Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Hebo, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien (Hupeh): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiangpo, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu, (Honan): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow, Fukien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao, (Chekiang): Hanchow, Shaohsing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ninpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haiman, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian, (Anwhei): Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuen): (Kweichow): Kweiyangfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchungfu, (Suiyuan): Kweihwating, Paotowchen (Teahar): Kalgan Fenchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatso.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI.
Manager.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS CARBON PAPER, ETC.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min
8.00 "	to 9.30 "	" 10 min
10.30 "	to 11.00 "	" 15 min
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" 10 min
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	" 15 min
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" 10 min
2.15 "	to 5.00 "	" 15 min
5.00 "	to 8.00 "	" 10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.		
8.00 "	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 min
10.30 "	to 11.30 "	" 10 min
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	" 15 min
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 min
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 "	" 15 min
5.30 "	to 6.00 "	" 10 min
6.00 "	to 6.30 "	" 15 min
6.30 "	to 8.00 "	" 10 min

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS

By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

CARPET CLEANING

THE DIAMOND DYEING

AND

DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent,

CASSUM AHMED

General Draper

32 & 34 Wellington Street

Branch 28 Nathan Road
Kowloon.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital — ...	Francs 62,000,000.
Reserves " — "	50,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Montigge	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tiensin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom-Peha	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2442

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.
東亞銀行有限公司

Head Office
No. 2, Queen's Road Central.
Paid up Capital ... $ 2,000,000.00.

Directors.

Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son. Mr. Li Koon Chun
Mr. Kan Ying Po. Mr Mok Ching Kong
Mr. Chan Ching Shek Mr. Wong Yun Tong
Mr. Chan Kai Ming. Mr. Fung Ping Shan
Mr. P. K. Kwok. Mr. Ng Chang Luk

Chief Manager.
Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst Manager.
Mr. Li Tse Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

Kan Tong Po.
Chief Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.,
司公限有行業商華

Head Office
13, Queen's Road, Central
Chairman of Board of Directors
Lau Sin Chuen, Esq.
General Banking and Exchange Business
[illegible]

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
Silver $21,000,000
$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | C. S. Goldsmith, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell | F. W. Holyoak, Esq.
W. L. Pethebridge, Esq. | Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
Chief Manager—
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
Managers—
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the daily balances.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. annum
For 6 months, 3¾ per cent. annum
For 12 months, 4 per cent. annum
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the 30th June on monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $500 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. Crockatt,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1913.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 5 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,500,000
Paid Up " 750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest... 785,700

BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited

BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kotah Bhara
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 25,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches in Japan	and	Agencies
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Batavia		
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Dairen	Nagasaki	Seattle
Fengtien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Harbin	New York	Shihkaokai
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Honolulu	Peking	Tokyo
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsitsihar
Kobe		Tsingtau
		Vladivostock

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be agreed on application.

C. HASHIDZUME Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1919.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING,
55, Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ..... U.S. $4,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..... U.S. $1,983,748.89
H. P. K. Grant, President and General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232, Montgomery Street.
EASTERN BRANCHES:
CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe.
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya.
WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:
Panama, Colon, Medellin, Santo Domingo, Puerto Barrios, Pedro de Macoris, Barranquilla, Puerto Cortez.
In addition to our own Branches we have numerous direct wire connections with
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
and its Branches throughout the United States, as well as at Geneva, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Berne, Athens, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, San Paulo, Santos.
Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, San Paulo, Santos.

NOTICES.

"Embassy"

Virginia Cigarettes

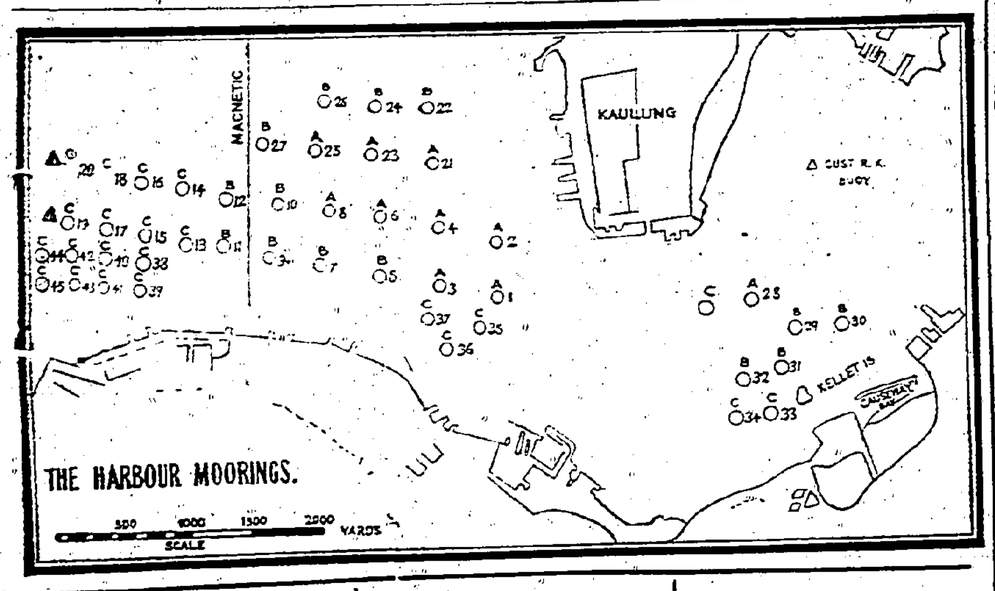
Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

Sold in tins of 50's and 25 Cigarettes also packets of 10's

This Advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.



SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

JUNE 5.

Kam Ying Fat, 440, Ch., Capt. Gumande, Canton, Globe.—Mooring.—C 40.

Calcutta Maru, 3188, Jap., Capt., Shibata, Calcutta, N. Y. K.—Mooring.—A 1.

Unten Maru, 587, Jap., Capt. Furashima, Keelung, Yaysomatenko.—Mooring.—B 29.

Chojun Maru, 1308, Jap., Capt. Shimeda, Dairen, M. B. K.—Mooring.—B 9.

Shansi, 1228, Br., Capt. MacCulloch, Wuhu, B. & S.—Mooring.—B 12.

Chenan, 1355, Br., Capt. Laver, Shanghai, B. & S.

Wa Sun, 245, Br., Capt. Summerville, K. C. Wan, Wang Hing.—Mooring.—Wharf.

Mausang, 1564, Br., Capt. Griffith, Saigon, Nemazee.—Mooring.—C 45.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Chenan for Canton
Chinshing for Tientsin
Shun Chaotg for K. C. Wan
Kaichowo for Singapore
Benrido Maru for Kobeichang
Taifoo for Chin Wan Pao
Shansi for Canton

POST OFFICE.

Jewellery and Silverware mannfactured in Hongkong or any other British Possession may now be sent by parcel post from Hongkong to the United Kingdom.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Manila—Per WEST VACA, 5th June.
U.S.A. and Canada—Per NANKING, 6th June.
Straits—Per CHUSAN, 6th June.
Straits-Per TENSHIN, 7th June.
India, Colombo and Straits—Per MISHIMA MARU, 8th June.
Japan—Per TOKIWA MARU, 10th June.
U.S.A.—Per VENEZUELA, 11th June.
Manila—Per FUSHIMI MARU, 11th June.
U.S.A., Canada and Japan—Per PERSIA MARU, 13th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai N. C. & Japan via Kobe—Per CALCUTTA MARU, 6th June, 9 a.m.
Japan via Moji and Seattle—Per PANAMA MARU, 6th June, 9 a.m.
Saigon—Per HANAMET, 6th June, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—HAITAN, 6th June, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand vir Thursday Island—Per TAIYUAN. 6th June, Reg. 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per FOOKSANG, 6th June, 2 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 6th June, 2 p.m.
Saigon—Per CHOJUN MARU, 6th June, 5 a.m.
Java, Port Moresby via Batavia—Per WAR DRUMMER, 6th June, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7TH JUNE.

Japan via Moji, Canada United States, Central and South America—Per CANADA M., 7th June, 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd June to 8th June.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	11 1	5	4 6	1 7
Tues.	3	11 2	5	4 7	1 7
Wed.	4	11 3	5	5 8	1 7
Thurs.	5	11 4	5	6 9	1 7
Fri.	6	11 4	5	7 10	1 7
Sat.	7	11 5	5	8 11	1 7
Sun.	8	11 6	5	9 11	1 7

The times are those corresponding to the afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 5d. 12h. 0m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations: it is probably highest in the Pao fo to the south-east of Japan, and low over China generally.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st 15.41 inches against an average of 35.86 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. & S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. June 5, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'rtion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate	..						
Tokio	..						
Kochi	..						
Nagasaki	..						
K'agima	..						
Oshima	..						
Naha	..						
Ishi'jima	..						
Bonin Is.	..						
Whaiwei	6a	29.64	60	65	nnw	4	b
Hankow	..						
Ichang	..						
Kiukiang	..						
Changsha	..						
Shanghai	..	29.72	68	94	nnw	1	b
Gutzlaff	..	29.73	70	85	nw	2	o
Sharp P.	7a	29.73	76	91	e	1	r
Amoy	6a	29.72	80	92	w	1	o
Swatow	5a						
Taihoku	5a	29.73	75	94	se	2	o
Taichu	..	29.75	73			0	b
Tainan	..	29.75	75		se	2	b
Koshun	..	29.75	77			0	b
F'dorss	..	29.73	79		s	4	b
Canton	6						
H'kong	..	29.72	81	86	wsw	2	o
Gap Rock	..	29.73			sw	3	cp
Macao	..	29.71	81	98	wsw	2	r
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	..						
Haiphong	..						
Phulien	7a	29.73	73	100	nnw	2	r
Tourane	..	29.73	81			0	o
C. St. J.	..	29.75	77		n	2	b
Aparri	6	29.78	77	94	w	2	o
Dagupan	..						
Manila	..	29.79	79	92	e	1	o
Legaspi	..	29.79	77	92		0	b
Tacloban	..						
Iloilo	..	29.79	79	90		0	o
Surigao	..						
Guam	4.20	29.80			se	3	o
Labuan	6						

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, June 5, 1919.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	On date 10 a.m.	On date 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.68	29.72	29.72
Temperature	83	81	85
Humidity	65	86	75
Wind Direction	S.W.	W.S.W.	N.W.
" Force	4	2	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	001	0.00	001
Highest sun or Temperature on the ground			5th
Lowest " " "			5th

H.K. Observatory, June 5, 1919. [illegible]
T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

HOTELS.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
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